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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,685—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1899.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
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## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | G. H. C. Weston | 5th Aug. |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7963 | J. L. Parfitt | 12th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | L. M. Wibmer | 19th " |
| M. L. BALLAARAT | 4164 | C. L. W. Field | 26th " |
| * CLYDE | 4069 | C. T. Denny | 2nd Sept. |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | F. H. Gordon | 9th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | L. M. Wibmer | 16th " |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5687 | W. Wheler | 23rd " |
| * CLYDE | 4069 | C. T. Denny | 30th " |
| M. L. MASSILIA | 5-26 | | 7th Oct |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 14th " |
| M. L. VALETTA | 5223 | C. F. Preston | 21st " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | J. M. Wibmer | 28th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 7,000 | 1st Oct., 1899. |

| TRIESTE OR VENICE | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 660 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | R. Mayer | 5,000 | 7th Aug. 1899. |
| * MORAVIA | A. Calabrese | 3,500 | 9th Sept., 1899. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th Oct., 1899. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,920 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 22nd Aug., 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saloon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 3rd August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 5th August.

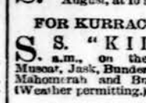
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | ..... | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Le Coispellier | 26th Sept. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Chevalier | 24th Oct. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,300 | Vaquier | 21st Nov. 1899. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Requier | 19th Dec., 1899 |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAOS | 6,357 | Flandin | 23rd Aug., 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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CHAMPAGNES !
CHAMPAGNES ! !
GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Pts. | 40 | 45 |
| Qts. | 76 | 85 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !
WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT
STRONGLY RECOMMEND
FLEUSS
TUBELESS
TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity." Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buovant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
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(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. |
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| At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
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SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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OPTICAL GOODS.
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| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 25 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 8 | 20 | 32 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 35 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 50 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 25 | 60 |

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 14 | 28 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 18 | 35 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

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If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
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One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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BOMBAY.

### SOME READABLE NOVELS.
IN THE FAVOURITE 'COLONIAL' EDITIONS.

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12 Each; Cloth Rs. 2-4.

Equality, by Edward Bellamy
The Third Violet, by Stephen Crane
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A Romance of the Cape Frontier, by Bertram Mitford
The Wise and the Wayward, by G. S. Street
Fortune's Footballs, by G B Burgin
The Skipper's Wooing by W. W. Jacobs
The Freedom of Henry Meredyth, by M. Hamilton
The Invisible Man, by H. G. Wells
The Raid of the "Detrimental," by the Earl of Desart
Marietta's Marriage, by W. E. Norris
The Quest of the Golden Girl, by Richard le Gallienne
The Gods Arrive, by Annie E. Holdsworth
Certain Personal Matters, by H. G. Wells
The Captain of the Parish, by John Quine
The Fourth Napoleon, by Charles Benham
God's Foundling, by A. J. Dawson
The Broom of the War-God, by H. N. Brailsford
The Minister of State, by J. A. Suart
Dreamers of the Ghetto, by I. Zangwill
What Maisie Knew, by Henry James
Lucky Bargee, by Harry Lander
The Open Boat, by Stephen Crane
'Tween Snow and Fire, by Bertram Mitford
Paul Beck, by M. McDonnell Bodkin
The Beth Book, by Sarah Grand
The Triumph of Death, by Gabriele D' Annunzio
The Scourge Stick by Mrs. Campbell-Praed
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The Celibates Club, by I. Zangwill
The Terror, by Felix Gras
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The King's Jackal, by Richard Harding Davis
Aunt Judith's Islands, by F. C. Constable
Phases of an inferior Planet, by Ellen Glasgow
The Dull Miss Archinard, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick
Fortune's Sport, by Mrs. C. N. Williamson
Pirate Gold, by J. R. Hutchinson
The Widower, by W. E. Norris
A Romance of the First Consul, by Matilda Malling
The Child of Pleasure, by Gabriele D. Annunzio
Gloria Mundi, by Harold Frederic
The Two Magics, by Henry James
Red Rock, by Thomas Nelson Page
The Open Question, by Elizabeth Robins

### GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB
WILL PRODUCE
AT THE ABOVE THEATRE ON
THURSDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th
and 15th of August, 1899.
The Beautiful Spectacular Drama by
W. S. GILBERT,
ENTITLED
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

BOX Plan OPEN from 1st August (Inclusive) at Messrs. ROSE and Co's Rampart Row. Doors open at 9 P.M., each Evening. Performance Commences at 9-30 P.M., sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserved Seats (Boxes and Stalls) ... | Rs. 3 |
| Second Seats ... | " 2 |
| Back Seats ... | " 1 |

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price for back seats. Intending purchasers of Tickets are recommended to book early if they wish to secure good seats.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY," from COLOMBO THE STRAITS CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream, Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.
C. RUINAT,
Agent.
Bombay, 25th July, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SILESIA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KALLIANDAS JEEWANDAS, of Bombay, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground, admeasuring about 86 square yards, situate at Dwarkadas Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 767, new No. 5593, old Survey No. 791, and new Survey No. 8813, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2005, and Street No. 60, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Jairaj Makanji, on the west by the property of Jethabhai Javercband, on the north by the said Dwarkadas Street, and on the south by the cross lane attached to the said Dwarkadas Street and beyond that by the property of Kalliandas Keshawdas, which said land is now occupied by the tenants of the said Kalliandas Jeewandas.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right title, or interest in the said land by way of sale, mortgage gift, inheritance, lease, cess or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to us, in writing, at our office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
MULJEE RAGHAVJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—OLD POLICE COURT BUILDINGS THIS DAY THURDAY, the 3rd instant.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE—DHOBI TALAO, opposite Wadia's Fire Temple on the 4th instant.

DON'T FAIL to visit our SALE those days particularly as further reductions are made to clear existing stock at SHROFF BROTHERS.

TAILORING.—Our stock is very large and exceptionally good value given for Cash. Tennis Flannel Suits, from Rs. 2-8; Dress Suits, Rs. 8; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 4; Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Riding Breeches, Rs. 11-8. Trial orders are respectfully solicited—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

VATCHA BROTHERS' new Cyclists' handbook with new Catalogue (150 pages) just out. Compare prices and quality. Depots: Girgaum, Meadows Street, and Kalbadevi, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. Whitley's Valuable Furniture, Piano, real Persian Carpets, Bicycle, Garden, &c., &c., at Crowness, Tardeo, TO BE SOLD, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish Copies of Testimonials.—Apply to "No. 141," care of this Paper.

WANTED. A competent 2nd class ENGINEER, who can understand erection and working of a Ginning Factory thoroughly. Salary offered Rs. 100, with extras. Apply to Messrs. SOOKHANAND SHAMLAL MERCHANTS, Khurjee, N.-W. P.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mahyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

A GREAT BOON and BLESSING, Bombay Tea Association's MIXTURES. The most palatable, refreshing, thirst quenching, enervating Drink producable from Rupees 1-2 to 10 As. per lb. in Tins. MORTON, MAJU & CO., Agents—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

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THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds Rs. 75, with 3 Rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Pianolas, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Annual Orders for Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, DHOBHI TALAO, AND COLABA.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on the following days, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 601, 605 and 603, new No. 5605, old Survey Nos. 36 and 37, new Survey No. 8890, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2302, street No. 38, Ragunath Dadajee Street, and street Nos 115 and 117, Hornby Row, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by Ragunath Dadajee Street (now called Jamsetjee Street) on or towards the west, by Hornby Row, on or towards the north, by junction of Hornby Row, and the said Ragunath Dadajee Street, and on or towards the south, by the property of Ardeshir Pestonjee Setna.
The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 615.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, forming one compartment or division of and in a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments or divisions situate on the Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the house or property of Rustomji Callaboy, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Girgaum Road, on or towards the north, by the house or property of Shapurjee Bomanjee Mistry, and formerly of Kassamji Bapoo Bellasis, and on or towards the south, by the other compartment or division, and premises belonging to Nawroji Pallanji Batliwalla, and which said piece or parcel of land is now registered in the books or rent roll of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 4 and 236, in the name of the said Jamsetji Dadabhoy Amarria, and which said messuage, tenement or compartment or division was formerly assessed under No. 605, but is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 567.
The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 225.

On the Same Day, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of land, with the messuages standing thereon, situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort registration sub-district, and without the Fort in Bombay, admeasuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards, and bearing old No. 215, and new No. 1658 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and No. 24 and 12 in the house assessment book of the Bombay Municipality, and which was formerly in the occupation of the said Jeejeebhoy Hormusjee Guzdar, and afterwards in that of Rustomjee Eduljee Birdy, and the said Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta successively, and is now occupied by the tenants of the said Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, and which is bounded on the north partly by a public passage, and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapurjee Mehta, on the east, by the said Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, on the south, by the Dhobi Talao second Street, and on the west, by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.
The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 110.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, lately belonging to Junardhan Ballajee Sett, deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba or otherwise called old Woman's Island, in an part called Colaby, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the fazandar under No. 8, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Dunool Bhiwa and the house of the said Dunool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the public street, called Pestonjee Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the public street, called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Sha Soonderdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrasool, and by the respective houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff and the said Sha Soonderdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrasool.
The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 50.
The above properties are now on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mirasal, Mulla and Mulla, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Crownest," Tardeo Road, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood carved and plain frenchpolished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Madrasi Carpenters, bevelled plate mirrors, rich glass and crockeryware, Ditmars and Hink table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, hand paintings and oleographs, real Persian carpets, one sweet toned Rosewood cottage piano by Rose and Co., (nearly new) one ladies' bicycle, one large size English cooking stove (large size), a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one large fire proof safe, etc., the property of J. WHITLEY, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1899.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

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TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1887.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £280,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
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JOHN STIVEN,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
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Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1899, at 7-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

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Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," "Zucharin" or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and no doubt is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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Direct from Burmah.
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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 10-3m., 9-33s. Low water, 2-42m., 3-58s.
Prize-distribution, Frere-Fletcher School, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for July 1899.—Daily average attendance 172; admissions 1,813; prevailing diseases—fevers and bowel complaints.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 5,403, the daily average being 174, and the number of new admissions 892.—Parsees 789, Hindus 2,417, Mahomedans 1,616, and Christians 581, Eighty-three children were vaccinated this month.

COSTLY ATTENDANCE AT A WEDDING.—Mr. Dorabji Muncherji Panthakee, who resides at Arjan Lane, Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that his wife, Soonabai, dropped a diamond earring, valued at Rs. 700, from her ear, while at a wedding at Ablass Baugh, on Tuesday evening.

ANOTHER BURGLARY AT MANDVIE.—Khemji Dharamsey, who is a clerk in a mercantile office, and resides on the first floor of a house at Garibdas Street, Mandvie, reported to the police, yesterday evening, that during his absence at work, between noon and 3 p.m., that day, his room was broken into, and ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 675, were stolen from a chest of drawers, a travelling trunk, and a wooden box, all of which had been forced open.

THE VICTORIA MILLS BOUGHT IN.—The property of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, of which Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee were the agents, was, by order of the liquidators, Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Eduljee Nassarwanjee Saina, put up to sale by public auction by Messrs. Bennett and Co. at their sale rooms, yesterday. The sale commenced with a bid of three lakhs of rupees by Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor, and by higher bids of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 5,000, respectively, the amount rose to four lakhs of rupees. The property was bought in at a reserved bid of Rs. 4,50,000 from the liquidators.

THEFT OF LAMPS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Constable Dillon, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Sadoo Babaji, a Ghatee, with stealing two patent lamps, of the value of Rs. 40. The evidence showed that the accused was a fellow passenger with a butler, who had two new lamps packed in a box in his compartment. On alighting at Dhond, the complainant forgot to remove the box, and the accused came on with it to Bombay. Yesterday afternoon, he was seen by a police peon trying to sell the lamps to a Borah at Grant Road for Rs. 4. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ABANDONING A NEWLY BORN CHILD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. S. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed one Jeena, a Hindu woman, aged forty years, to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on charges of exposing her newly born child with the intention of wholly abandoning it, and also of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The evidence before the Magistrate disclosed that accused, who is a married woman, left her husband about four years ago, and since then she has been living alone in a house at Worlee Colivada. She had also been excommunicated for her misconduct. On the morning of 13th June last, one Shivnarayan Ajothia, a Purdassi, noticed a newly born child lying alive on the road at Cleveland Bunder, Worlee. The child was lying unprotected on the beach. The police were informed, and they removed the child to Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it was attacked with dysentery, and died on the 16th idem. The House Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to dysentery, consequent on exposure. The police continued the inquiry, and arrested the mother of the child on the 6th ultimo. The Magistrate committed the accused as above stated.

A NOTED CHARACTER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Manomed Elahibux, a noted character, was charged by Inspector Cordeaux with stealing a metal watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of one Santan Viegas. The complainant is a tailor and resides at the foot of the French Bridge, Girgaum. About noon, on the 24th ultimo, accused entered complainant's room through an open door, and having removed the watch and chain from a nail in the wall walked out. Complainant's wife noticed him and raised an alarm. The neighbours chased him and arrested him at a short distance. The accused denied the charge. He stated that about seven months ago he gave complainant five yards of cloth to be prepared into clothes. Accused then fell ill and proceeded to his native country. He returned two days ago and went to the complainant's shop for his clothes. An altercation took place, when complainant charged him with theft and handed him over to the police. He had never been to jail before, Inspector Cordeaux, however, produced a record of eight previous convictions against accused. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## RAILWAY JEALOUSIES AND THE COAL FIELDS.

MESSRS. A. K. MUIR, and R. P. Ashton, the representatives appointed by the Indian Mining Association to confer with Mr. G. V. Martyn on the subject of access to the Jherriah Coal Fields, have submitted the following report, dated 15th July, to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce:—"We beg to inform you that we yesterday attended a meeting called by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways for the purpose of considering the question of the best means by which the Bengal-Nagpur Railway may be afforded access to the Jherriah Coal Fields, having regard to the interests of the public the mine owners and the railways (East Indian and Bengal Nagpur) concerned. Before attending this meeting we asked the members of the Indian Mining Association interested in the JherriahCoalFields to meet us in order that we might ascertain their views, and a meeting was held on the 11th July. At this meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Gray, Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, the scheme put forward by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was unanimously approved. At yesterday's meeting, on opening the proceedings, one gentleman selected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to represent the general commercial interests, addressed the chair in reference to the issue which had been placed before the public in the letter No. 2747 of the 17th July, 1899—the question of connection with the North-West—and also as to whether the Bengal-Nagpur Railway should have any access at all to the Jherriah Coal Fields. We, as the representatives of the mining interest, entered a strong protest against any deviation from the lines which had been laid down in the notice calling the meeting. The Chairman admitted the force of our protest, and stated that the Government of India did not wish the question of connection with the North-West gone into; but the proceedings nevertheless were allowed to take the form of a discussion on the wider issue as to whether the Bengal-Nagpur Railway should be given entry into Jherriah. The East Indian Railway, through its representative, Mr. Douglas, claimed that as they had first opened up the field and had gone to great expense in so doing, it would be unfair to allow any other railway to enter the field; indeed they claimed the field as their own. To this Mr. Wynne, representing the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, retorted that his company would have been equally glad to have opened up the Jherriah Coal Field, had they been allowed to do so by the Government, and that the East Indian Railway could claim no consideration merely because by their superior influence with the Government they had obtained priority of entrance to the field. We again represented that these questions were beside that for which the meeting was called, and that we understood that our mission or authority was confined to the question as defined by the officiating Engineer to the Government of India in the notice calling the meeting. Two gentlemen who represented the Chamber of Commerce, however, stated they did not know the wishes of the Chamber on the subject, and were therefore unable to express any definite opinion, and the Chairman consequently postponed the meeting. From the turn which matters have taken, we think it desirable that you should fully understand that the question which has now to be decided is not that which we were led to expect but the broader question whether the Bengal-Nagpur Railway shall be allowed to enter the Jherrish Coal Fields at all; that the East Indian Railway are using their influence vigorously to prevent this; and that the question which, we had deemed to have been finally settled after years of controversy is thus again opened up with the certain result of delaying the measure which we believe, is unanimously considered urgent by all those having any interest in the Jherriah field.


VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.


## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

### A TENANT TURNED OUT BY A PLAGUE AUTHORITY.

MAHOMEDALLI MOOLA TYEBJEE VS. JOHN CAMPBELL.
DITTO VS. E. STURN.

THIS was a reference by Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in two cases which had been instituted by Mahomedally Moola Tyebjee against Mr. John Campbell, and Mr. E. Sturn. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for Messrs. Campbell and Sturn. Mahomedally Moola Tyebjee was not represented or present.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the reference was made under the provisions of the Small Causes Court Act. He represented the two defendants as the cases arose out of the same question. The reference was made on the point as to whether a monthly tenant, who had been put out of his premises by a plague authority, acting under the directions of the Plague Committee, was liable not merely for the rent of the month that had been commenced, but also for the following month, which the landlord had claimed in default of notice. The landlord had claimed rent for the months of January and February. The case had originally come before the Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, who had held that the defendants were only liable for the first week's rent of January as the defendants were turned out of their premises on the 8th of that month.

Mr. Justice Candy: Did you give the landlord notice that the plague authorities had turned you out?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he did not know if that had been done. His clients had been turned out and the third Judge had found they were not liable. The case then went before the full court, when Mr. Justice Chitty disagreed and ordered the reference to the High Court.

The Chief Justice said the case turned on the question as to whether the plague authority had power to turn the defendants out.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the third Judge had found that Mr. Roughton was authorised, but the Chief Judge had said he was not satisfied as to that. Counsel said under the Epidemic Diseases Act, Government had issued a notification in 1897, appointing a plague committee with powers to take measures for preventing the spread of the bubonic plague in Bombay. In the case before the court persons had died of plague and Mr. Roughton, acting under the powers given him by the Plague Committee, had called upon the persons in the house to vacate as contemplated by the Epidemic Diseases Act. Mr. Kirkpatrick asked their lordships to refer to Mr. Roughton's evidence on the points.

The Chief Justice: We have only the two judgments.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said it was an extraordinary thing that the judgments had only been sent up, without the exhibits and the authority given to Mr. Roughton, appointing him a plague authority.

Mr. Justice Candy: Where do you get the term plague authority?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: From the "Government Gazette."

The Chief Justice: I see Mr. Chitty says that the chairman to the Plague Committee had no doubt appointed Mr. Roughton as a plague authority.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that was so. He referred to the evidence given by Mr. Roughton to show that he had acted in consultation with the medical officer, and had put in force certain measures as they found that a man had died on the premises—a stable at Mint Street. Counsel submitted that Mr. Roughton was a plague authority and as such was the direct agent of the Plague Committee, and that he had power to do what he did. If he had neglected to take the precaution to give the written notice, Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that the defendant was not prevented from saying he was acting in the right in turning out of the premises. Mr. Roughton had said he had authority to turn persons out of the premises for a month, and to keep them closed. That was done on the general notification he had received from the Plague Commissioner. He had given the order with the consent of the medical officer who had certified the case to be one of plague. Mr. Roughton had said people were bound to vacate under his orders, otherwise he would have prosecuted them.

The Chief Justice: If he had prosecuted he would have failed. That is one thing that is clear.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said Mr. Roughton and the other persons with him had acted in the belief that they were carrying out the orders of the Plague Committee.

The Chief Justice: And therefore you say they were a responsible force within the meaning of the Act?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Yes. The defendants were bound to obey the orders. If they had continued to occupy or the landlord had allowed them to do so, their action would have been unlawful.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Roughton did not appear to have consulted Mr. Campbell or the other tenant. He had only said to the people "Out you go." It was not necessary, his lordship thought, to close the whole of the premises because one man had died in one of the stalls.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: The notice deals with the occupiers.

The Chief Justice: Did the syces occupy the rooms?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Yes.

The Chief Justice: Take my own place. Would it be sufficient because I have a syce sleeping in my stable that the authorities should give him notice without giving me notice? The syce as a servant is not the occupier.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Mr. Campbell is the tenant and the syce the occupier. These are separate stables like many others, in the native town and Fort where accommodation is provided during the day for horses and their syces. Possibly in some cases the tenant might be regarded as the occupier, but counsel submitted that the notification contemplated the persons who actually inhabited the premises had died and others might be attacked by the plague. It was obvious that to prevent the spread of plague that the measures were taken.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Roughton appeared to have been only appointed by the chairman and not by the Committee.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said of course if it was held that Mr. Roughton had an authority that disposed of this case.

The Chief Justice: Supposing the chairman had said he should be appointed and the rest of the Committee had said he should not be. What then?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was not prepared to answer that question. It was however quite clear that the chairman, Sir James Campbell, was acting with the concurrence of the rest of the Committee. Assuming that Mr. Roughton had full power counsel asked the court to hold that defendant was exempt from payment of rent as he was not in possession. It was evident that Mr. Campbell was aware of his servants having been turned out, as in his evidence he had said that he had to call out for new premises for them. Mr. Kirkpatrick read out the authority given to Mr. Roughton and signed by Sir James Campbell, who had also sent a letter explaining how that authority was to be exercised and the powers it contained.

Mr. Justice Candy said the letter contained only Sir James Campbell's individual opinion.

Mr. Kirkpatrick surmised that the letter was written and based on legal opinion.

The Chief Justice considered that as a matter of fact Mr. Roughton was only to deal with suspicious cases.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in course of further arguments on the second question contended that the defendants could not be held liable for the rent as where the legislature came in and said "you shall not occupy these premises," all liability on a tenant's part for rent would cease.

The Chief Justice said supposing the premises had been taken on a five years' lease and were closed by the plague authorities for a month, would that give the tenants liberty to throw up his cause?

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that in the case like his clients, where they were monthly tenants, they would not be liable. He then quoted several cases in support of his above contentions.

Their lordships, in deciding the matter, upheld the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to the effect that the defendants were liable for the rent.

The Chief Justice, in giving his decision, said:—This is a reference to us by two Judges of the Presidency Small Causes Court under Section 69 of Act XXV of 1882.; Two questions were submitted for our consideration, the first being whether Mr. Roughton had authority to make the order for the vacating of certain premises, and secondly, whether, if he had the order absolved the defendants from the payment of rent and the necessity of giving a month's notice. From the view we take of the case it is not necessary to consider the first of these questions. We think that on the facts placed before us the second question is governed not by any section of the Contract Act, but by the Transfer of Property Act, and in particular by Section 108, Sub-division B, Sub-Section E. That sub-section is in these terms: "If by fire, tempest or flood or violence of an army or of a mob, or other irresistible force, any material part of the property be wholly damaged or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall, at the option of the lessee, be void; provided that if the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of the lessee, he shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision." Now it appears to us that, though it is stated that this was a monthly tenancy, it was at the time of this occurrence a tenancy that could not have been put an end to before the end of the next succeeding calendar month following that in which the order for vacating was said to have been given. Therefore, it cannot be said that the premises, by anything that had been done were made permanently unfit. Moreover, it appears from the evidence of Mr. Roughton that the particular course he adopted of compelling the vacation of the whole of the premises was in consequence of the conduct of the servants of the lessees. He says it was in consequence of those servant failing to give him the information he sought, and which he could not elsewhere obtain, that he found it necessary to make the order for the vacation. It seems to us that the injury if there was any, was drawn upon the tenants by the action of their own agents. For these reasons it seems to us that the second question submitted to us must be answered in the negative. We purposely refrain from dealing with the first question, which involves many considerations. We have not had the matter argued before us by the other side, though Mr Kirkpatrick has placed his case before us with great fairness. The Hon. Mr Justice Candy concurred in the judgment of the Chief Justice.

The same order was made in the case of both defendants; cost to be costs in the cause.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### THE SURAT OPIUM GAMBLING CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. VIJOOBHAI PURMANANDAS AND 46 OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J.P. Lakhia, first class magistrate at Surat, who in June last, found the first fourteen accused guilty of keeping a common gaming house, and sentenced them, under section 4 of Bombay Act IV of 1887, amended by Bombay Act I of 1890, to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each. The rest were convicted, under section 5 of the Act, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. D. D. Davar, and Mr. H. C. Coyajee, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Mehta said the trial was a summary one; and the whole case was stated in the judgment, there being no record of proceedings. The magistrate said the place was a common gaming house, and that the offence was gaming. He next described how the wagering was carried on. All this, Mr. Mehta said, the magistrate had described upon hearsay evidence. There was no legal evidence. The magistrate himself admitted that the evidence of the police inspector was hearsay; but he continued to say that it was complete; and therefore, Mr Mehta remarked he considered it to be legal.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Was Narotumdas Motiram examined in the case?

Mr. Mehta: No, my lord. It was a very curious circumstance that Narotumdas was not examined as a witness. He was examined in another case.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Are their books produced?

Mr. Mehta said they were, but they could not give evidence. They contained merely columns of figures which did not constitute legal evidence. They told nothing. It was for the prosecution to produce legal evidence to prove the crime. No such duty lay on the defence. The case absolutely fell to the ground on the evidence, because there was no legal evidence, and the convictions could not be sustained. Mr. Mehta said his second point was that, assuming that the wagering described by the magistrate did take place, he said it was a game of skill, and also ingenuity. This was a summary case. They asked the magistrate to take a record of the proceedings, but he took notes on bits of paper, which he afterwards destroyed. So far as the record was concerned, there was no legal evidence. The accused made statements, but that could not supply the want of legal evidence. For these reasons, the learned counsel asked that his clients should be acquitted.

Rao Bahadur Kirtiker, Government Pleader, said that evidence in the case was supplied by the books which were put in and marked.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Does not the magistrate describe the books?

Mr. Mehta said they were described in para 4 of the judgment.

Mr. Justice Parsons: He has not put in extracts from the books. He says in the last para. all books kept for the purpose of wagering to be destroyed; the account books, in which the bets were entered, to be returned to the owners. These were the only books in the case.

Mr. Mehta: The columns in the books required a witness to explain what they meant. I say there is no evidence. That is my position.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We want the evidence in the case laid before us.

The Government Pleader said, that in the absence of such evidence being on the record, the court would be justified in proceeding on the evidence given in the judgment. True it was the books could have thrown considerable light; but the police inspector found certain things in the place, which went to corroborate the information he had received. There was, then, the evidence given by the accused themselves as to the character of the place. They all called it the Sutta Bazar. They were taken to the bazaar, more to open their places, where the books were found; and so the magistrate was justified in treating it as the Sutta Bazar. The learned pleader referred to the statements of the accused in detail. A book was found in the possession of one of them and put in and marked. He said he followed the occupation of sutta on a small scale. The court had thus a description of the place given, corroborated by the statements of the accused. Then there was the evidence of the wires. The figures were sent from Bombay and were pasted on a board; so that there was evidence on which the pleader argued, the magistrate was justified in coming to a conclusion. No doubt the statements of the police Inspector were hearsay evidence, but having regard to the place, the books, and the corroborating statements of the accused it appeared clearly that the accused were not there for honest, lawful purposes. More important still was the fact that the accused would not give any account of themselves, but left it to their counsel to give an explanation of their proceedings. So their lordships would see there was enough for a conviction.

Mr. Justice Parsons, after referring to some of the particulars mentioned in court, said there was no legal evidence on the record to show the facts of the case. Their lordships could not say what were the facts. The accused were therefore acquitted.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation will be held, on Thursday next, August 10th, when, amongst other business, is a notice of motion by Mr. S. D. Khote that the correspondence between the City Improvement Trust and Government regarding open spaces in the Fort and the Marine Lines be referred to a Committee of the Corporation.

Other notices of motion are from:—

Mr. A. G. Viegas—That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he has taken with a view to popularize M. Haffkine's anti-plague prophylactic inoculation.

Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji—That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the portion of the Queen's Road leading up from the Church Gate Station to the Bandstand be lighted with gas, and that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the necessary expenditure for the conversion of the present oil lamps on the said road into incandescent gas lamps.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy—That in regard to the embarrassed condition of the Municipal exchequer, it is highly desirable that the strictest possible economy should be practised in all Municipal Departments. That in order to set a noble example of practising this economy to all the Municipal Departments the Corporation thinks it necessary to request the members of the Standing Committee to forego their fees till the equilibrium of the exchequer is restored.

Mr. Edward F. Underwood—(a) That the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the several Divisional Health Officers a bacteriological report and an analysis of water used from wells for drinking purposes, and that the same be embodied in the Health Officer's Quarterly Report. (b) That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the necessary funds, not exceeding Rs. 3,000, for providing each of the divisional Health Officers with the necessary apparatus and chemicals to conduct bacteriological examination and the analysis of water.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

REFERRING to the controversy, in connection with the Calcutta Municipal Bill, the *Rast Goftar* remarks: The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, at the present moment, are behaving like what children might be expected to. They wanted their Municipal Act modelled on that of Bombay. They had their wish, and now they are weeping because they got what they wanted. Incongruous as it may appear, they did not know what they wanted. They asked the Government to modify the new Municipal Bill and bring it into line with that of Bombay, and now they are complaining of the "cruel kindness" and "astuteness" of Lord Curzon in complying with the demand of the representatives. We gave the Babu credit for more astuteness than he has shown in this matter, but we must condemn in strong language the insinuation that Lord Curzon has shown cruel kindness, or official astuteness in accepting the prayer of the representatives to be what it appeared on the surface. The Bengalee might in future add a special clause to his petitions both verbal and written, to the effect that if the petitioners like to change their minds they must be allowed to do so.

The *Gujerati* remarks: The Calcutta Municipal Bill as amended by the Government of India is not likely to be received with approval in Calcutta. We fear the concessions they have made are likely to be regarded as illusory by our friends in Bengal. The bitter pill has been skilfully coated with sugar, but the knowledge of its contents will not make it the less difficult to gulp it down without a general protest from the rate-payers. Our countrymen in Calcutta made a strenuous fight for their rights and privileges. But once more they have been defeated, and the official party and the Anglo-Indian press come out successfully! It is the old story over again, and this is the way local self-government is henceforward to be encouraged and fostered even in the metropolis of the Indian Empire in spite of the training and experience acquired by the people and of the spread of education during the last quarter of a century!

THE PARANJPE MEETING.

Regarding the meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last Saturday to honour Mr. Paranjpe, the *Kaiser-I-Hind* states: It is very pleasing to note that while the Graduates Association fought shy of a public meeting, several enthusiastic junior graduates and under-graduates of the local colleges undertook to, and did successfully, convene a public meeting to give vent to their feelings of supreme gratification for an event that has justly become a matter of national exultation. The meeting was a grand success for the eloquent speakers were determined to make the most of the opportunity. We shall have to say something about the proceedings of the meeting in our next issue. Meanwhile we are glad to learn that the brilliant achievement of Mr. Paranjpe was put before the meeting in all its aspects by the excellent speakers

THE MONSOON AND THE PLAGUE.

The *Gujerati* thus refers to the present outlook: The scarcity of rain in different parts of the country has already caused not a little anxiety, and if the present state of the weather continues for a week longer, the future cannot but be fraught with the most serious consequences. India has had no time to recover the lost ground, and a second famine would mean nothing but ruin of the people. Plague also has reappeared in Belgaum, Dharwar, Poona, Nassik, Thana, Bulsar and threatens to break out in Surat and other places. In this city itself there is not a ward which has not plague cases of its own every day. From the reports we have received it seems that Poona is in a simply frightful condition. Schools have been closed and colleges are about to be closed. The outbreak this year is more serious than in any of the previous years. In Bombay apprehensions of an early appearance of plague are widely entertained. The outlook is anything but cheerful for the whole country.

POPULARISATION OF INOCULATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is of opinion that, in view of the obduracy of the masses in not discerning, what is good for then during the prevalence of plague, some substantial privileges should be offered to the inoculated. Our contemporary proceeds to say: This can best be effected by rigorously submitting the uninoculated to, and exempting the inoculated from, segregation and surveillance. Once more we take this opportunity of imploring the leaders of different communities to hold public meetings and devise means of persuading the public to take freely to inoculation. If they fear that their persuasion will practically come to nothing, let them meet together and recommend to the Bombay Government such measures as they may deem fit to be enforced for an extensive application of that sure preventive. If, however, the leaders persist in shirking their duty, then let Government themselves put the inoculated in a position so much superior to that of the uninoculated that people may be indirectly compelled to submit themselves to inoculation. Some such measures should be adopted without any further delay for, we repeat, whatever may be the prejudices and stupidities of the ignorant masses, no Government can be pardoned for quietly suffering hundreds of lives to be yearly sacrificed to the demon of plague, while a sure and certain preventive is not beyond the reach of any body.

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

The *Indian Spectator*, which has from time to time referred to the necessity for amending the Epidemic Diseases Act, draws attention to the numerous hardships which on account of the vague character of the Act, the citizens are exposed. Our contemporary says: To-day we give an instance which bears on another phase of the operation of this portentous Act. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay who is also the Plague Commissioner for the time being is a kindly and considerate officer; but we presume he has no choice in the matter of issuing notices under the Act, calling upon owners of houses to carry out repairs necessary to ensure sanitation. The object is a laudable one, but it is to the way in which it is sought to be achieved that we desire to call attention. Notices, we understand, are served on the owners of houses, by whole streets at a time. Nearly four thousand of these notices seem to have been already issued. The first question for consideration that arises in this connection is, where are the tenants of houses to go till the repairs are carried out? The City Improvement Trust, in such cases, sets an example which the Municipality might follow. Residences should be provided for the tenants, before they are called upon to quit those which they are occupying. These proceedings affect hundreds and thousands of tenants, and hundreds of house owners all of whom are not millionaires. A large number of them are poor people with a small house for their sole property. They have nothing else to live upon except the rent of the house. Where are they to find the means for carrying out the large repairs that are often imposed on them, and for maintaining themselves in the meanwhile? We understand that some of these suggested repairs are impracticable; and that others are of a contradictory nature; for example, a house that was called upon to be whitewashed last year, is asked to be painted this year. Wells are required to be filled up, though the controversy that is going on regarding sub-soil water would suggest that it would be wise to let them alone. To crown all, the notice ends by repudiating any responsibility for encroachments on the property of neighbours, for the purpose of carrying out the repairs—a repudiation which is practically an invitation to the neighbours concerned to launch into litigation.

THE WAYS OF THE MOFUSSIL POLICE.

In connection with the recent murder case at Dhulia, the *Gujerati* writes: From the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Dhulia in the case in which Mr. N. M. Parvez stood charged with the murder of his servant, it appears that the ways of the police in the Moffussil in conducting their inquiries admit of considerable improvement. "The evidence of the police patel," observes the learned judge, "head constable, and the deceased's widow discloses a most curious phase of the case. There is scarcely any unanimity in the evidence as to what marks of injuries were noticed on the dead body. The several *panchnamas* differ from one another on this point, and all are entirely opposed to what the medical witness noticed on the dead body." The two great urgent reforms wanted in India are the radical improvement of the police and the abolition of the present anomalous system under which judicial and executive functions are combined in one and the same officer. Latterly, the public have heard a good deal about the police in the Bandora and the Dhulia murder cases. If they are not sufficient to arouse Government to a sense of their duty and institute a full inquiry, we do not know how many more cases will.

COLONEL GORDON AND LORD RIPON.

The *Indian Spectator* ridicules the legend on which, in his letter to Sir Pomeroy Colery, Lord Lytton sought to base the origin of Colonel Gordon's resignation of the office of Private Secretary to Lord Ripon namely, Gordon's alleged disgust at having been asked to perpetuate an epistolary "white lie" vicuriously. Our contemporary adds: Gordon's own testimony, moreover, ought to count for everything in a case like this. And the present writer remembers receiving a note from him, on the eve of his departure for China, which will speak for itself:—"Dear Sir,—Thank you for your kind letter, which pleased me much. I cannot leave this country without regret. I feel that much might, by God's permission, be done in it, without loss to our position as its landlords; but with a turbulent disposition like I possess, I felt it at once that I was more likely to do harm than good, and only too probable to hamper and involve that single-minded, honest gentleman, Lord Ripon, who with nothing to gain, has come out simply because he considered it his duty. You will see how nobly he will work, and how, as darkness disappears before light a higher and purer tone will prevail throughout India. You and others like-minded will support him with your prayers. A man who spends an hour in prayer daily like Lord Ripon, for strength to be just, and to be rightly directed, cannot fail to succeed.—C. E. Gordon." This view of the cause of his resignation may be confirmed by a reference to his letters to his sister and to other friends. Here, we believe, he not only confirms the view, but speaks out his mind plainly as to some of our Anglo-Indian friends aggravating the difficulties of the situation in India. How, in the face of these facts, Lord Lytton could have stood sponsor for the legend, it is impossible to explain. Suffice it to say, that his credulity was characteristic of that dreamer of dreams and prince of gossips. Since this para. was in type we have seen an admirable expose, in the *Bombay Gazette*, of this truly 'apocryphal' Colley-Lytton epistle.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Scindia, 2,020 tons, Captain F G Smith, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BISN Co's ss Boldans, 2,143 tons, Captain H G Creft, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's ss Hiroshima Maru, 2,035 tons, Captain S Yoshigawa, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, (29th June,) with a general cargo, and 29 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's ss Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain D L Nielsen will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general, cargo and the following passengers: Major Genera, M M Nicolson, Mrs Nicolson, Mr DeSai, Mr Gay and child Mr Mowji Lowji, Mr E Raid, Mr and Mrs Dadabhoy Cowasji and child, and 65 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Buoy marking Krishna Shoal Light Vessel adrift.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 15

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OLD POLICE
COURT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROW,
WILL BE SOLD
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-DAY, AT 4 P.M.

NICE COMMODIOUS
OFFICE ROOMS,
TO LET.
Apply MANAGER, APOLLO HOTEL, for particulars.

PADLOCKS
I am prepared to furnish all my constituents with any number of the World-renowned
CHUBB'S LOCKS,
PADLOCKS AND SAFES,
at the Manufacturer's Rate. I have in Stock for immediate Supply
DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality.
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
With Four Levers.
FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
Of Various Sizes.
APPLY
CHUBB'S AGENT.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONDENSED MILK.
PEACOCK BRAND.
PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to
ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)
FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE: LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.


# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

CONSOLS further fell yesterday in London to the extent of 1-8 per cent. to 106 11-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London was 1 1-4 centime higher, at 25·25 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113; and Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. a £66 3-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal remained at 60 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·86 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,300,000 quarters, compared with 2,330,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. Prices both Spot and for Arrival, were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still at 6 1-8 cents in New York; September Futures continued at 5·50 cents per lb., and December at 5·79 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Locally, prices in the Cotton Market are steady. The mills have continued to operate to a very fair extent, purchasing 100 bales Akote at Rs. 142, 1,000 Jalana at Rs. 136, 1,200 Barsee at Rs. 144 1-2, 300 Bengal at Rs. 132 to Rs. 141, 200 Miraj at Rs. 1527, 400 Cambay Ginned at Rs. 135, 100 Komtha at Rs. 143, 100 Bhopal at Rs. 142, 200 Malwa at Rs.145 in all, 3,600 bales. Forward quotations are given at Rs. 169 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 136 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; and Rs. 146 for "Good" Bhownagger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady and without change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,474 | bales. |
| Wheat | 11,621 | " |
| Linseed | 993 | " |
| Rapeseed | 4,670 | " |
| Castorseed | 721 | " |
| Rice | 4,009 | " |

FREIGHTS are a quiet market; some chow-chow lines have been done, and little or nothing besides.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have remained at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits in a steady market. There was no business of importance reported either way, and rates closed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. | " |
| Francs | 170 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet in tone with 100 1-2 and 130 3-8 quoted for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents.

SHARES.—Prices have shown some fluctuation to-day as much in favour of buyers as of sellers. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,277 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 105 11-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 113 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 66 3-4 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-4 |

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, AUG. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Candia, left London for Bombay, on the 30th ultimo.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd July, 1899, on 451 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 82,000 | 1,40,000 | 4,000 | 2,25,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 178 | 304 | 8 | 490 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half-year | 1,95,000 | 3,05,000 | 8,000 | 5,03,000 |
| Total for 3 weeks | 2,77,000 | 4,45,000 | 12,000 | 7,34,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 63,085 | 1,38,210 | 9,946 | 2,11,241 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 137 | 300 | 21 | 455 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 2,39,190 | 5,33,618 | 11,931 | 7,84,769 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 14,759
Decrease to date ..... " 50,769

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd July, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 3,000 | 12,300 | 30 | 15,330 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 22 | 87 | .. | 109 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half-year. | 6,000 | 27,000 | 40 | 33,040 |
| Total for 3 week | 9,000 | 39,300 | 70 | 48,370 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 3,616 | 14,903 | 19 | 18,538 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 26 | 105 | ... | 131 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 11,612 | 66,982 | 550 | 79,144 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,203
Ditto to date ..... " 30,774

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd July, 1899, on 1,646·06 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,18,000 | 2,16,000 | 7,000 | 3,41,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 72 | 131 | 4 | 207 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half-year | 2,60,000 | 4,12,000 | 14,000 | 6,86,000 |
| Total for 3 weeks | 3,78,000 | 6,28,000 | 21,000 | 10,27,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,16,315 | 1,93,486 | | 3,12,975 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 69 | 116 | | 187 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 3,88,239 | 7,44,521 | 16,210 | 11,49,003 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 24,025
Decrease to date ..... " 1,22,003

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd July, 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 500 | 200 | ... | 700 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 29 | 12 | ... | 41 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half-year. | 850 | 500 | .. | 1,350 |
| Total for 3 weeks.. | 1,350 | 700 | ... | 2,050 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 351 | 117 | ... | 468 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 20 | 7 | .. | 27 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 1,093 | 597 | 1 | 1,691 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 232
Ditto to date ..... " 359

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

OLIVER—July 31, at 3·30 p.m., at St. George's Hospital, Norman Robert Icey Oliver, H. B. M.'s Consul for Portuguese India and 1st Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue Department, aged 51 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—July 30, at 4, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R D Murray, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—ROBERTS—July 20, at all Saint's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev W Hooper, D D, Jeanie Roberts, to Thomas Smith.

DEATH.

MOLE—July 30, at Essex House, Ranikhet, Captain Joseph Mole (retired list), in his seventy-fifth year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1899.


WE referred the other day to the very natural reluctance of the Military Powers represented at the Peace Conference, to deny themselves the advantage of new inventions calculated to make the army possessing it more formidable in war. That has been done with conspicuous success from time to time during the last half-century; and it is not to be supposed that any Government would pledge itself not to do it again. The two Western Powers smote Russia in the Crimean War with the new weapons of precision, to which she could only oppose the old Brown Bess, that had done such excellent service during the wars of the early years of the century. Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington declared that no better weapon could possibly be contrived. It could reach and kill an enemy at a distance of four hundred yards; and then it took so long to load that the soldiers could not waste ammunition by firing in too great a hurry. The Great Duke held that it was very important to have some check on the tendency of the rank and file to waste their ammunition. He resented the proposal to introduce arms of precision, on the ground that regular volleys from the regulation musket gave the most satisfactory results. But at the Alma the British troops, armed with the Enfield, and the French with the Minie, made short work of the stolid Russian battalions, mowing them down while they were a thousand yards off. On the other hand, Captain Todleben somewhat disconcerted the victorious invaders by the strange device of constructing fortifications of mere earthwork, which could not be breached by the heaviest artillery. The next great war was that of 1866, when the much ridiculed needle-gun of the Prussian army effectually crushed the Austrian infantry, armed with breech-loading rifles similar to those successfully employed by the Allies at the Alma and Inkerman. In 1870 the institution of the Armed Nation encountered the orthodox standing army of France, which collapsed under the weight of numbers. The mitrailleuse, on which Napoleon III. relied for victory, was nullified by the big battalions of the North German Confederation. Since then all the Military Empires have vied with each other in devising new guns, new rifles, and new explosives, hoping to astonish their neighbours on the day of battle. Our poor little Indian Dum-Dum bullet was intended to surprise and suppress the egregious Afridi. But that incalculable mountaineer had taken the precaution to beg, borrow or steal a considerable number of rifles of our latest pattern, with quantities sufficient of the specially destructive ammunition. That was altogether unfair; he should have played the game with his old weapons, as he was expected to do, and then we could have judged impartially as to the exact value of its exceptional stopping powers. The Peace Conference which declined to recommend the French not to construct any more submarine boats, condemned the Dum-Dum as less philanthropic than weapons used in war by Christian peoples ought to be. Now we learn that the bullet in question is so little hurtful to those whom it passes through, that it is an ideal embodiment of humanity in war.

For the much maligned Dum-Dum condemned out of hand without a hearing by the now defunct Peace Conference, has been completely rehabilitated by the report of a Committee of Inquiry appointed to investigate the nature of the wounds inflicted by it and treated in the field hospitals during the Afridi campaigns. It has been found that the wounds were of the very mildest kind. An Afridi who had been perforated by three Dum-Dums, one passing through his arm, one through the calf of his leg, and one through his seat of honour, walked into the British camp next day to have his wounds dressed, and then went his way, to what was left of his Highland home. Another received a Dum-Dum full in his forehead; it lodged in a lobe of his brain, but he rapidly recovered from that trifling injury. When the missile meets a strong unyielding bone in its passage, then indeed it opens out and there is much havoc. But when it passes through unresisting flesh, cartilage, or soft bone, it is comparatively harmless, and passes on its way leaving a perforation no larger than that caused by the Lee-Metford, and much less than that of the Martini-Henry. To judge by the report the role claimed for the Dum-Dum as a smasher-up of charging fanatics, must have been something of a fraud. It passes through flesh and blood and leaves the recipient free to decide whether he will press his charge home or go and have his wound dressed at the nearest ambulance. We can only say that this *couleur-de-rose* account of its normal effect on the human frame is not quite on all fours with the descriptions we received from eye-witnesses of the frightful mutilations inflicted on British soldiers by the Dum-Dums captured in an early phase of the operations in the Tirah, and returned with thanks by the rejoicing enemy. But then there are two accounts also of Mark IV., a colourable imitation of the Dum-Dum, made in Woolwich. The military authorities maintain that it was only adopted after thousands and thousands of experiments proved it to be a most reliable missile, expanding only on contact with the misguided being who came in its way. The Volunteers at Edinburg, and more recently at Bisley, protest that the setting up begins in the barrel of the rifle from which it is fired, and that the lead core escaping from its brittle covering, composed of nickel and copper, takes an erratic course, missing the target and going for the markers. The military authorities are confident that their view of its merits is well founded, and they have despatched several tons of the Mark IV. ammunition to South Africa, to be prepared for all emergencies in that part of the world.

On the other hand, the Volunteers and their skilled military instructors have been convinced by ocular demonstration that the bullet has a predilection for leaving its shell behind, with the result that the next bullet either bursts the barrels or causes it to bulge, or blows the hammer right out, sometimes through the marksman's hat, to his great annoyance. A certain Captain who had experience of its way of bulging barrels, went to Bisley with three rifles, to be prepared for contingencies. When things had come to that pass Mark IV. was withdrawn from Bisley and Mark II. substituted. Naturally there is some uneasiness about what may happen if hostilities should break out in South Africa. On the one side the British soldier will have the Woolwich Dum-Dum, with a conical pit in the apex. On the other the Boer will have the German Mauser, the bullets of which never play pranks, while the breech mechanism can only explode at a pressure of 44 tons to the square inch, and can work in safety up to 25 tons. The resisting strain of the Lee-Metford is 25 tons and the working strength 15 tons. Well known gun manufacturers, whose names are given, state that it has long been known in the trade that the Lee-Metford and Mark IV. are dangerous; they have heard frequent complaints on this subject from officers. Mr. Windham, however, has no doubts whatever on the subject. Mark IV. he tells the House of Commons was only adopted after exhaustive and most satisfactory trials. Two hundred million cartridges of that make are in store; several tons of them have been sent to South Africa. Why should the British soldier be denied the privilege of defending the honour of his country with the best of weapons and the most unerring of bullets? It is to be hoped that at all events the stopping power of the Woolwich Dum-Dum will prove more real and less elusive than its original is found to be when its results are tabulated for the information of Government and the public.

MR. T. M. FILGATE'S report on the Bombay jails is as usual an able and exhaustive document. He presides over the destinies of close on a hundred thousand people, a total equivalent to the population of a first class city—93,990 being the total of the floating population of the Bombay jails during the past year. The cost of the maintenance of these people, who for the time being are guests of the Government was over six and a half lakhs of rupees, and to those mathematicians who would care to work it out there is the problem: which was the cheaper year 1897 with 98,103 at Rs. 7,43,271 or 1898 with 93,990 at Rs. 6,64,035. The jails have been dreadfully overcrowded, but the mortality has been smaller than usual, and altogether the administration of the jails has been satisfactory. With that solicitude for the well-being of other people so characteristic of our paternal Government, all the prisoners were kept in Bombay instead of being sent in hundreds to Port Blair that there might be no possibility of their carrying infection. The jail population became dangerously dense, and finally the R.I.M.S. Dalhousie was employed for the purpose of taking the long-term prisoners to the Andamans by the long sea route. In arranging for this and the necessary escort the Jail Department had new experiences, and Mr. Filgate gratefully acknowledges the assistance he received from Captain Chandler, R.I.M., Brigadier-General Creagh, and Major Bethune. One of the most interesting chapters of the report is that which deals with the religion, age, education, and previous occupation of the convicts. There has, it seems, been an appreciable increase in the number of male Christians and a large increase in that of Mahomedans, while Hindus and Sikhs exhibit a decrease. Of the juveniles admitted during the year 80 were males and 21 females as compared with 138 males and 41 females in the previous year—a very remarkable decrease, for which it is not easy to account. Of the juvenile prisoners admitted during the year, ten had been previously convicted. In the period reported upon heavier figures are shown under the heading of habituals identified before conviction and a substantial decline in the number of those identified as old offenders. The conduct of the prisoners has not been so good as formerly, the number of punishments inflicted having gone up by eleven hundred. The offences taken altogether, however, have been less serious, for in the class of severer punishments there was a decline of 506. All the prisoners are well, some of them profitably employed during their period of incarceration. Remunerative work was found for the Deccan extra-mural gang last October. But with the unavoidable rise of the prison population the proportion of unremunerative labour was increased. From the Yerrowda Central Prison a large party of men were employed excavating a large tank in one of the prison gardens, and a Central Printing Press was established and Mr. Filgate says: "I am not, I think, over sanguine when I say that I see no reason why in two years' time from the present the Yerrowda Prison Press should not be in a position to undertake the printing of the greater portion, if not the whole, of the vernacular forms used in Government offices. The Yerrowda Press on its new footing will afford employment to a large number of prisoners, teaching them an industry which, if honestly inclined, some of them, at all events, may advantageously turn to account on release, and should prove the means hereafter of saving much money to Government." The jail carpet-making trade has been somewhat depressed during the year, a matter which is explained by the Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Central Prison, who says that in 1897 plague and restrictions on trade did not affect it much, as there were heavy orders for Arabia booked in advance; but in 1898 not a single order came for Arabia. The Arabian trade was the backbone of the Ahmedabad jail carpet factory for some years, and the entire stoppage of all orders told severely upon it, as local demands are fluctuating and very uncertain, and will not keep the factory at full work.

ON Tuesday, the 1st inst, a considerable number of people of the poorest class came into the city of Bombay by train from Poona and Nassik. The number is estimated at some four hundred. The account they gave of themselves was that they were getting away from the plague. Most of them appeared to be ill. Undoubtedly, some very bad cases of plague now in the Bombay hospitals have come from Nassik and Poona. All the circumstances of the time point to the urgent necessity of detaining persons coming from the infected centres, and keeping them under observation for a certain number of days before they are permitted to enter Bombay. On all hands there are unmistakable symptoms presaging a recrudescence of the dread disease from which this city has suffered so much since its first appearance in 1896. The suspension of the rains is only too reminiscent of what happened in that year. Then neither the authorities nor the public had no inkling of what was coming. Now we know only too well what to expect, and the precautions which will certainly be taken when the enemy is once more in the city would assuredly be taken with better effect before its advent.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL N. R STEWART, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, is likely to proceed home on short leave.

THE appointment of Major G. V. Kemball, R. A., of the Intelligence Branch, Simla, as 2nd-in-Command of the West African Frontier Force is no likely to take effect for some months yet.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. H. MORE MOLYNEUX, D. S. O., has left Agra on 90 days' privilege leave, and Colonel A. Perselli, R. E., has been appointed to the command of the Bundelkhand District during his absence.

COLONEL A. B. STOPFORD, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery Army Headquarters, at present on leave in England, has been selected to succeed General Saunders as Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Madras.

COLONEL A. H. TURNER, in temporary command of the Oudh District, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 1st August. Colonel Prickett will command the Oudh District until General Gerard rejoins from leave. Major-General M. H. Nicholson, commanding the Mhow District, is also granted 60 days' privilege leave.

THE 14th inst. has been fixed for the annual Railway Conference. H. E. the Viceroy will be President, the members being the Honbles Colonel Gardener; Sir Edwin Collen; Mr. Dawkins; Mr. Upcott, Secretary, Public Works Department; Mr. Becher, Accountant-General; and Captain McElhinny, R.E.; Secretary. There are various schemes and matters connected with the 142 lines to be considered, and these do not inclucе tramway questions, which are left to the local Government

THE Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy disposed at the High Court, yesterday, of a reference from Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in the suits brought by Mahomedalli Moolla Tyebjee against Mr. John Campbell and Mr. E. Sturn. The reference was made on the point as to whether a monthly tenant, who had been put out of his premises by a plague authority, acting under the directions of the Plague Committee, was liable not merely for the rent of the month that had commenced, but also for the following month, which the landlord had claimed in default of notice. Their lordships, in deciding on the reference, upheld the decision of Mr. Chitty to the effect that the defendants were liable for the rent.

THE block of lofty buildings in Hornby Row, which were formerly used for the purposes of the Fort Police Court and Presidency Magistrates' offices, are to be disposed of. The house or houses are of almost historic interest in Bombay and it will be remembered that when the Police Magistrates' Courts were removed to Mr. Adams's new building on the Esplanade, the vacated premises were bought up and turned into shops and dwelling-houses by the late Mr. Jeewunjee H. Guzlar, then proprietor of the Great Western hotel. His executors have now instructed Messrs. Bennett and Co. to dispose of the premises and they will be offered to competition at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. Details are published in our advertisement columns.

THE "Ceylon Observer" learns that the salary of the Chief Justice of Ceylon, which has hitherto been fixed at Rs. 25,000 per annum, is to be raised from the beginning of next year to Rs. 27,500, a rise of 10 per cent. "We congratulate Sir Winfield Bonser upon this increase to the remuneration of his office—one which is amply deserved—and would ask if the Puisne Judges are not to have a rise too—or is it the intention to add a fourth (Civilian) Judge and to make the work easier?"

THE official forecast of the coffee crop in Coorg for 1899-1900 is calculated at 1 1-2 cwt. per acre for European estates and 1-4 cwt. per acre for Native estates, and it is estimated that the total out-turn will be about 2,850 tons—2,100 from European and 750 from Native estates. The estimated average yield per acre of ordinarily well-cultivated coffee in full bearing for the present year is only 2 cwts. as against 3 cwts. last year. Last year's yield was estimated at 4,200 tons, and the toll-gate returns showed that 4,134 1-2 tons had been passed through. The amount of coffee exported during the ten previous years was 33,268 tons, or an annual average of 3,326 tons. No particular reason is assigned for the comparatively small crop expected this year.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta, during the week ending 22nd July, was 289, against 181 and 203 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 92. There were 43 deaths from cholera, against two and two in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 37. There were four deaths from plague, against one and four in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 66 and 37 respectively, against 52 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·3 per mille per annum, against 23·7, the mean of the last five years.

THE council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution expressing their satisfaction with the successful progress of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Bill. The council take it as a happy augury that the second reading was acquiesced in by members of all political parties, and they earnestly urged that all who desire to secure for Ireland the undoubted advantages which the Bill confers will co-operate in passing it through its remaining stages during the present session.

LORD ROBERTS on July 12 distributed the Crimean Banquet Fund prizes to the successful candidates at the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin. His lordship spoke in the highest terms of the work of the school during the past year, and expressed his pleasure in the fact that no fewer than 134 boys—the largest number on record—had competed for the Crimean Banquet prizes. The report of Colonel Hall, commandant of the school, stated that of the former pupils of the Hibernian Military School who are now serving in the Army twenty-one are officers, fifty-six warrent officers, four non-commissioned officers, and 587 privates and boys.

PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne) gave a garden party on July 12 in the grounds of Kensington Palace. The guests, upwards of a thousand in number, began to arrive at four o'clock, and were set down in the old courtyard. On their way to the gardens they passed through the room where the Queen held her first Council, and much interest was evinced in the apartment in which her Majesty was born. In order that these interesting apartments might be comfortably inspected by all present, a temporary staircase was built out from one of the windows overlooking the gardens, and it was at the foot of these stairs that Princess Louise received her visitors.

WHEN the coal boring was put down at Dover about six or eight years ago by Mr. F. Brady on the site of the old Channel Tunnel Works and the present Kent Colliery Works, there were indications in the cores drawn of the presence of iron ore in the strata between 500 feet and 600 feet from the surface. The indications have proved correct. In the course of sinking the No. 2 shaft a bed of valuable oolitic iron ore has just been struck at a depth of rather less than 600 feet. The seam proves to be no less than 12 feet thick, and probably extends over a very great area, the quantity being practically unlimited. The diameter of shaft is 20 feet, and the quantity brought to the surface in passing through the 12 feet amounted to about 350 tons. Samples of the ore have been submitted to analysis with highly satisfactory results, a washed sample of the ore yielding 45·8 per cent. of iron.

THE man Gunn, who states he is the deceased Lord Charles Hamilton, and claims the dukedom and estates of Hamilton, arrived in Brodick, Arran, on July 4, and left on the 8th. His companion, Sanders, also left. He affirms that the coffin of Lord Charles in the Mausoleum at Hamilton Palace contains only stones and written declarations proving that he is Lord Charles and heir to the Dukedom. Gunn interviewed many old Arran people, but they scouted his claim. They say that Lord Charles was very dark, whereas Gunn is fair, and that his lordship had a more high-bred bearing than Gunn. Gunn has a consirable knowledge of the ducal family. He says he has placed his claims with legal gentlemen, and they will soon be made in Court

A HUMOROUS incident is related in connection with the presentation to the Prince of Wales of the Gold Medallists at the Great Highland Show at Edinburgh. A well-known North country flockmaster, who had not expected to win the champion-ship in his section, had gone to the show in a light check knicker suit, and neglected to bring the regulation dress of frock coat and top hat regarded as indispensable by the directors. On being awarded the championship, the flock-master wired to his wife to send on his "sacramental suit" to wear when he appeared at the royal box; but the reply was. "Wear your knicker suit, as it becomes you better. Like a well-disciplined husband, the flockmaster acted on the order wired from headquarters; and the very warm handshake he got from the royal president fully showed, in his opinion, that the Prince was pleased to see one of the medal-winners equipped in proper show going costume.

THE Duchess of Albany on Saturday, July 8, performed the ceremony of unveiling the Benson Memorial in Canterbury Cathedral, the service being attended by the Mayor and Corporation, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, upwards of twenty bishops, the Lord Chancellor, and many others. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a terrific hailstorm, with frequent thunder and lightning, prevailing during a great part of the proceedings. The monument having been unveiled by the Duchess, the Lord Chancellor delivered an address, in which, speaking as a friend, he referred to Archbishop Benson's kindly and loving nature, and to his universal sympathy with the suffering and the ignorant. That cathedral was pre-eminently fitted for the resting-place of one who strove to harmonise together the discordant elements which would be found in every community, of one who of all men desired to gather all into one fold and under the one Shepherd. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe also spoke.

IN the Edinburgh Sheriffs' Court the other day Ernest W. Yule and William Bayliss were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of forming a fraudulent scheme to deceive bankers and merchants in Edinburgh and Leith and obtaining money by false pretences. There was a further charge against Yule of posting a cheque to the Bank of Scotland at Leith for 2,500*l.* and drawing on it, when there were no funds on which to draw. Walter Kirby should also have been charged, but he did not appear, and his bail of 80*l.* was estreated. Kirby is stated to be well connected in London. The story circulated by Yule was that he was going to start business in Leith, and that the cheque lodged with the bank was his capital. A cashier in the London and South-Western Bank stated that there was not a penny to cover the cheque of 2,500*l.* drawn on them and presented to the Bank of Scotland. Mr. Glendday, of Hampstead, London said that he gave Yule a cheque for 2,50*l.* signed in the name of the firm in which he did business. He told Yule not to present the cheque, as there were no funds to cover it. Yule agreed. The witness was told the cheque was simply for the purpose of, showing it to a friend.

CLAIMS to another Scotch earldom are likely soon to be heard of in the Law Courts. The earldom threatened in this instance is that of Buchan. There are two claimants, one, a solicitor in London, Milton Bradford by name, and the other a railway official in Chili. The late Earl on his deathbed is said to have made a statement to the effect that he was married secretly before he married Miss Smith, of Craigend, Stirlingshire, the mother of Lord Cardross, now the present Earl. Both claimants claim to be sons of the first marriage, which took place in 1843. Peculiar interest is lent to the claim of Mr. Bradford by the fact that for years before he put it forward he acted in various financial matters for the Hon. Albany Stewart Erskine, another son of the late Earl. Mr. Bradford has been the first to take any practical steps towards the substantiation of his claim, and he has lodged a caveat with the Lyon King of Arms at Edinburgh against the quartering of the arms of the Earl of Buchan, which have been allowed to lapse. Mr. Bradford has also, it is stated, given intimation of his claim, and the next step will probably be to attend at the ensuing meeting of Peers at Holyrood Palace, and to demand to be allowed to vote as a Peer, when he will be called upon to prove his claim. The agent of the Chili claimant in Edinburgh is also in constant correspondence with his client, with the view of commencing the necessary proceedings.

THE Surat Opium Gambling Case was heard on appeal before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, at the High Court, yesterday, with the result that all the accused were acquitted. The case was that of Imperatrix vs. Vijoobhai Purmanandas and forty-six others, the first fourteen of whom were convicted in June last by Mr. J. P. Lakhis, First-Class Magistrate at Surat, of keeping a common gaming house and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for ten days each, while the rest were fined Rs. 10 each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment each. It was a summary trial, and there was no record of the proceedings. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who appeared for the accused, argued that the convictions were based on the hearsay evidence of the Police Inspector; that there was no legal evidence before their Lordships as to any of the accused being actually concerned in the offence with which they were charged; and that the lower court erred in accepting the evidence of the City Police Inspector as legal evidence, so far as it referred to the mode in which the business used to be done. The Government Pleader, on the other hand, argued that there was evidence in the books found with the accused and in the statements they themselves made, to justify the Magistrate in coming to the conclusion that he did. Their Lordships held that there was no legal evidence on the record to show what the facts of the case were; and the accused were, therefore, acquitted.

THE anniversary of the Battle of the Bayne was celebrated in Belfast and throughout Ulster. The local demonstration was held at Orangefield, the property of Mr. Blakiston-Houston, M.P., and it is estimated that over 60,000 people assembled during the day. At points where disturbances were likely to arise the police were reinforced by strong military pickets. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in the city. Shortly before eleven the Ballymacarrett contingent had just passed Carrick Hill when a rough-looking man assaulted a police-sergeant, who attempted to grapple with his assailant. The crowd then closed in, and the head constable, observing what was going on, proceeded to the sergeant's assistance. Sticks were freely used, and the police were badly mauled. The head constable received a very severe blow in the face from a man, who in the struggle, got away. At other points on the route stones were thrown from a crowd of Nationalists. The field at Orangefield in which the demonstration was held presented an animated appearance, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Lord Farnham, as Grand Master of the Belfast District, briefly alluded to the resolutions to be proposed, and in reference to the Irish University Question said he thought himself that at this moment, and so far as the present Government was concerned, the question of the Roman Catholic University was as dead as Home Rule was. A number of speeches were made and resolutions passed, and on the return journey several attempts at disturbance were only prevented by the timely intervention of the police.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

### M. DELCASSE ON A VISIT TO COUNT MURAVIEFF.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

M. Delcasse, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has left Paris and gone to St. Petersburg on a visit to Count Muravieff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Much significance is attached to his visit after the late rapprochement between France and Germany, which the Russian press viewed with suspicion.

## THE COLONIAL LOANS BILL.

The Colonial Loans Bill which has been read a second time in the Commons provides for a loan of £32,820 to Mauritius, to be used in water-works, drainage, and foresting. The Bill also provides for £20,000 to Seychelles, for road-making and surveying, and half-a-million to the Malay States for railways to connect the existing lines, and for the extension of the Perak line to Penang.

## LAW COURTS IN BURMA.

Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said that he was in correspondence with India regarding the establishment of a Chief Court in Burma, but he was not prepared to postpone his decision until the Commons had discussed whether a High Court or Chief Court was desirable.

## SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The P. and O. steamer India has sailed from Melbourne with £20,000 sterling for Colombo.

## DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief has accepted the presidentship of the Durand Football Tournament this year, and a good contest is expected. The North Staffords, Black Watch, and Somersets have already entered; while amongst others likely to compete are the Gordons, Devons, Simla Volunteers, and the New Club.

## THE PUNJAB.

No fresh cases of plague have been reported this week in any part of the Punjab, the province continuing practically free.

The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to leave Simla for a short tour in Hazara District by the end of September or the beginning of October.

## THE COMMITTEE ON REARMAMENT.

The Committee on Rearmament, assembled at the Commander-in-Chief's office here, to-day, comprised Sir William Lockhart (president), and Sir Edwin Collen, Sir William Nicholson, and Major-Generals Maitland and Wace, and Colonel Hill (members).

## NEW EDITION OF THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

A New Edition of the Queen's Regulations has been published, and is expected to reach India shortly.

## PROCEEDING ON LEAVE.

Mr. Pitman, Director General of Telegraphs, proceeds on two months' leave shortly, Mr. Maclean officiating during his absence and Mr. Jeffery Allen has taken Mr. Maclean's place in Calcutta.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Devismes, 10th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed British Consular Agent, Pondicherry.

Lieut. Leslie, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contigent, has been appointed to Burma Military Police.

## THE KHARKALLA STATION-MASTERS' APPEAL.

### ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

POONA, Aug. 2.

Judgment was delivered in the station-masters' appeal case to-day. They were sentenced recently to three months, six weeks, respectively for gross negligence at Kharkalla. Mr. Alson, Sessions Judge, ruled that the sentences which they had already undergone were quite sufficient for the offence with which they were charged; and the remainder sentence were quashed and the accused discharged.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 167 cases and 144 deaths in the City, to-day, with total mortality of 167; in the Suburban limits 3 cases and 2 deaths; in the Cantonment 40 cases and 25 deaths; and in the Districts 26 cases and 28 deaths.

One fresh European case, Miss Middlecoat, was admitted in the Sassoon Hospital.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The Mud Sports were continued last evening, and the following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING—Half Sections, Horses and Ponies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Pelle and Mr P F Fischer | 1 |
| Mr Rivers-Smith and Mr A Smith | 2 |

LEMON CUTTING AND HEADS AND POSTS—(Open to Horses and Ponies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Rivers-Smith | 1 |
| Lieutenant Corbett | 2 |
| Mr Nagler | 3 |

Eleven competed.

HORSE JUMPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Hugh Symon's Jubilee, Mr Bulkley | 1 |
| Mr Fischer's Atlas Mosh, Owner | 2 |
| Mr Rivers-Smith's Greatie, Mr Corbett | 3 |

POLO BALL RACE—The final heat in this event was contested between Messrs. Napier and Dunsterville; and Lieutenants Corbett and Backs, and was won by Lieutenant Corbett.

PRE-RAPHALLITE STAKES—(Ladies nomination).

Rider to ride a given course to where the lady is standing by the black-board. The rider dismounted and drew on a board an animal or an insect, the name of which was given to him by the Judge before the start. The ladies had to guess the names of the drawings. Best drawing and short time to win.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Fisher nominated by Miss Bromley | 1 |
| Lieut Cormack nominated by Mrs Page | 2 |
| Mr. Dunsterville nominated by Mrs. Dunsterville | 3 |

PONY SCURRY.—(Distance Handicap).

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant Corbett | 1 |
| Mr Cowels | 2 |
| Mr Fischer | 3 |

Won by a neck, half length between second and third.

Also ran:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Pickett's Ali Baba | 0 |
| Mr Turner Lang's Fidgets | 0 |
| Captain Dunstervill's Toby | 0 |
| Mr Brown's wait-a-bit | 0 |
| Mrs Stansfield's Selim | 0 |
| Mr Ludgen's Odd Cream | 0 |
| Mr Foulke's Patrick | 0 |
| Mr Martin's Hooty | 0 |
| Mr Bergue's Tog-Taumo | 0 |

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### BRITISH OVERSEA TRADE.

### IMITATION OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.

### THE KLONDYKE GOLDFIELDS.

LONDON, July 14.

There are several features in the returns of our foreign and colonial trade for the first half of the current year which deserve attention, the most noticeable being the narrowing of the debit balance of the trade account as shown by the Board of Trade returns. This readjusting process made further progress in June, the declared value of our imports of foreign and colonial merchandise showing a decrease of £683,362, while the re-exports of such merchandise showed a decrease of only £65,787—the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures showing an increase of £2,044,440. The last-named sum is arrived at by deducting the value of the new ships sent to foreign owners, in order to put the comparison on the same footing as last year when this item was not included. The imports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the six months show an increase of £741,125, which is considerably more than counterbalanced by an increase of £1,533,755 in the re-exports of such merchandise, while the exports of British and Irish produce (again deducting the new ships) for the same period show an increase of £8,800,048. Taking the total figures for the six months, imports are valued at £236,736,876, and the exports, including re-exports and excluding ships, at £154,815,544, showing an apparent debit balance of £81,921,332, as against £91,514,010 for the corresponding half of last year.

So far as the import side of the account is concerned, this change in the position has been mainly due to diminished imports of duty-free and dutiable articles of food and drink (including living animals) and of raw materials for textile manufactures. The contraction under these heads previously noticeable continued during June, and is, of course, largely accounted for, so far as the food item is concerned, by the diminished money value of the imports of wheat. It is worthy of note, however, that our imports of this grain show an increase in quantity as against last year, India, as well as the United States and Argentina, having sent us larger supplies than even last year, the increase from these quarters having meanwhile been partly counterbalanced by a continued and indeed serious falling off in the receipts from Russia. As regards the falling off in the imports of raw materials for textile manufactures, the decrease in the quantity and value of the raw cotton imported accounts for the major part of the difference, and the decreases in the imports of wool, noticeably from Australasia and South America of raw silk—the supply from India being in this case conspicuously deficient,—and of jute fully account for the balance. The contraction, in the supplies of raw textile materials has in fact been a noticeable feature of the half year, and, if we except cotton, appears to be a consequence of a tendency to contraction for the time being in the yield. Whether in this respect cotton is destined to follow suit is, of course, an interesting question of the moment. Meanwhile the decreases under the heads mentioned have been practically counterbalanced by a decided tendency to increase in the quantity or value, or both of the metals imported, a tendency which continued during June, and by similar tendencies in the imports of sundry raw materials other than textile materials and of manufactured articles. We pointed out the nature of these increases in reviewing the May figures, and need now merely say that they appear to represent mainly materials for constructive purposes—such as timber—and articles or materials for the production of goods for consumption within the United Kingdom.

After all, the most interesting and gratifying feature just now—mere doctrinaire teachings notwithstanding—is the expansion in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures. In this Free Trade country, paradoxical as it may at first sight appear, the real test of prosperity is the character of the export trade. If our exports are expanding rather than declining the imports may be allowed to take care of themselves. If under such circumstances, the latter increase by leaps and bounds, we need not be alarmed; and even if they do not we may take it for granted that the reasons are temporary and quite satisfactory. It is only when our export trade shows a tendency to decadence that abnormally increasing or decreasing imports become a cause of some justifiable anxiety—for reasons which need not be more particularly gone into at present. With the exception of living animals, articles of food and drink, and machinery and millwork, the exports show an increase in declared value under every classification during June. For the six months there is an increase under every general heading except that of living animals. The largest increase is in raw materials, and mainly represents coal; and as coal is really part of our national capital the fact is not from many points of view quite satisfactory. A small part of the increase under the general heading mentioned represents increased exports of British wool, but the figures, alike as regards quantity and value, are still small compared with those for the corresponding half of 1897. The other principal items making up the aggregate increase in the value of our exports are cotton piece-goods, iron and other metals, and manufactures thereof, including millwork and machinery, and miscellaneous manufactures. Generally, the figures testify to a revived demand for the products of our leading industries, but there are some notable exceptions, amongst which are cotton yarn, the export trade in which is showing unmistakable signs of decadence, and woollen and worsted goods, which barely more than equal last year's greatly reduced figures.

The movements of gold, so far as they are recorded in the Board of Trade returns—that is, leaving out of account the amounts carried in the pockets of travellers,—show a net importation of only £4,368,007 for the half-year, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly great increase in the world's output, a fact which can scarcely be said to encourage any project for borrowing gold in London in order to establish a reserve of the yellow metal in the Indian Treasury as a guarantee for the maintenance of the rupee at 1s. 4d. and "the effective establishment of a gold standard in India"—to quote the concluding words of the Indian Currency Committee's report. We must, however, remember that gold which would otherwise, probably, have come from Australia to London has meanwhile been diverted to India to a relatively small extent; and assuming a continuance of a large trade balance to the credit of India, the desired reserve there may continue to be formed gradually by means of such direct movements from the gold-producing colonies and foreign States. Such direct movements must, at least, be recorded as a striking feature of the first half of 1899. The imports of silver into this country—excluding the amount contained in the various ores imported—during the past six months are valued at £7,157,852, and the exports at £7,980,051, showing a net export to the value of £822,199. This net amount, and the consumption in token coinage and in manufactures meanwhile, must have been supplied either from the previously existing stock or by the output from smelting operations in the United Kingdom. The figures seem to testify to a demand for silver at least fairly keeping pace with the supply.

A lengthy report from Dawson City, on the Yukon, describing the break-up of the ice, the progress of the "wash-up" of gold, and the movement of the yellow metal to Dawson, appears in the Toronto "Globe." It may be incidentally mentioned that an account is also given of the completion of the work of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the charges of jobbery and malpractices brought against certain officials. The authors of some of the charges refused to substantiate their statements on oath, and the Commissioner, after reviewing the evidence, declared that the accused were fully exonerated, and formally closed the inquiry. The "Globe's" correspondent remarks as follows on the inquiry:—"The evidence produced, or the lack of it, speaks with sufficient clearness. But two or three facts have been made manifest as the inquiry proceeded, and these will bear emphasis. First, the light regard in which a judicial oath is held. The people making these charges did so in many instances in written affidavit, yet when placed upon the stand refused to substantiate their statements. Perjury is the commonest and most lightly viewed crime in the (Yukon) territory. Again may be noted the tendency to exaggeration. From some slight groundwork of fact to rear huge structures of fiction is a feature markedly set forth by this judicial inquiry." A revival in the value of real estate is reported by the same correspondent as follows:—"Dawson has been experiencing quite a revival in real estate during the past six weeks. The success attending upon the drainage of the swamp in the rear of the town began it, the big fire of April 26 helped it on, and the vacation of the water-front tenements gave the conclusive impetus. Property values on First Avenue (the riverside street) has ranged up in the second decade of the thousands for a year or more; during the past few weeks Second Avenue—quite recently a low quarter of the town—has leaped in value, until at the present moment lots thereon average from dols. 5,000 to dols. 7,000 each. The intersecting streets between these two avenues hold equally high priced property, while throughout the town the prices have advanced considerably since winter, and maintain well. This is not considered a boom, since a rush of incoming population such as that of last summer is not again expected, and business men here (Dawson) think that the country is settling down to firm and steady development."

As regards gold production, the authority quoted above says that the "wash-up" was at its height, and gold was beginning to come into Dawson City largely and in constant measure. A police warning against robbers on the creek trail had been issued, with an announcement that a convoy of police would, at stated intervals, accompany the gold brought down from the creeks, and that the claim-owners, therefore, could have protection if they wished to avail themselves of it. The miners are, however, daring or careless. They throw their gold bags over their shoulders, and trudge over the solitary trails into town. A case of a miner being "deprived" of his winter's earnings at Hunker's Creek only the day before the date of writing is reported by the Toronto paper's correspondent. "Several times recently," the same authority continues, "trains of pack horses laden with gold, chiefly the product of one or two El Dorado claims, have come into town. Last week a train of seven horses carried over 700lb. avordupois, and a mule train of five brought in half a ton of gold (1,000 pounds), each mule carrying two hundred. This came all from one claim, No. 16, El Dorado. At the Lippy claim, on the same rich creek six nuggets were together worth 2,000dols. There were smaller nuggets, of all shapes and sizes, hundreds of them overflowing in cups and cans and various commonplace receptacles, while down on the rough cabin floor were two large wooden soap boxes filled with gold dust. To see the gold in the bottom of the rocker or sluice-box, and push one's fingers through it as through yellow, wet sand, to view the abundance of it on these rich claims is like living in a fairy story. But for every good claim, even including the moderately rich ones, there are twenty blanks; that also must be remembered." Meanwhile no very definite estimate of the output could be given, but a speculative estimate by a "reliable official" put the total for the season at from dols. 20,000,000 to dols. 25,000,000 (£4,020,020 to £5,000,000). "The mining market," adds the correspondent, "shows very few claims in good locations for sale. Prospected claims that promise well and unprospected ground in favourable locations are either not for sale or disposed of privately. Those on the public market are chiefly wild-cats. Yet the comparatively slight test to which the ground has been subjected and the wide area yet unprospected keep the speculative spirit active by a sufficient measure of reward for money venture. The number of 'strikes' made during the past winter certainly encourages further investment and risk." An epoch in the question of future fuel supply in the Yukon district had been marked by tests of the quality of the local coal. The coal is ligaite, and is taken from mines owned by the North American Transporation Company, about nine miles below Forty Mile, on the Yukon, close to the boundary-line between Yukon and Alaska. Twelve hundred tons were on the river bank ready for use on the steamers. Similar coal lands are found in various parts of the Yukon territory, so that the question of local fuel supply is considered settled.

The latest circular of the British Chamber or Commerce in Paris calls attention to attempts that are being made to sell in France as English articles pins and needles of German manufacture which bear marks calculated to make a foreign purchaser believe they are English. The fraud is perpetrated in a particularly impudent manner. The wrapper in which the pins and needles are contained bears a highly coloured chromolithographic portrait of the Queen when she was perhaps 15 or 16 years of age, with the inscription "Prinzess Victoria needles." The z in the word Prinzess fortunately betrays to an English purchaser the real origin of the goods, but the French purchaser is not likely to notice it, especially when he finds below the portrait the words "Best gold bright eye," and inside, under the flap, the words "Guaranteed X and Co., Redditch." It seems from the inquiries made by the Chamber of Commerce in Redditch that the name given is a purely fancy one, and that no firm of this name is or ever has been engaged in the needle trade at Redditch. The French Government has been asked to put a stop to this latest pin and needle trick in accordance with the Madrid Convention of 1891, which provides for the seizing of fraudulent imitations at the frontier.

It is generally understood that the main object of Congress in authorizing the President to appoint a new canal commission was to secure an impartial investigation of the relative advantages of the Nicaragua and Panama routes. The many commissions which have examined and reported on the feasibility of these two locations include the names of four Americans of more or less professional reputation, two of whom, says the "Scientific American," Admiral Walker and Professor Haupt, have pronounced themselves as being heartily in favour of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, while the other two, General Abbot and Mr. Fteley, have indorsed the Panama route. In making up the new and presumably non partisan commission, the President has included Admiral Walker and Professor Haupt and ignored General Abbot and Mr. Fteley, who are, by the way, two of the most distinguished hydraulic engineers in America, and pre-eminently qualified to serve on a purely technical commission such as this. Why has this partisan selection been made? If the Executive is desirous of learning the exact truth regarding the Panama scheme, why has there been omitted from the Commission the very experts who alone are able to give the fullest and most reliable information? These two gentlemen are so obviously fitted to take a prominent part in the work of the new Commission that their exclusion is liable to arouse serious doubts and misgivings in the minds of that portion of the public which is familiar with the isthmian canal situation, as to the bona-fide nature of the investigation.

The project of fiscal reform at present under consideration by the Spanish Cortes is criticised by the "Imparcial," of Madrid, as based on abstract theory and the mathematical requirements of finance, without reference to the social and economic conditions of Spanish life. As an instance, the proposed tax on the manufacture of alcohol is described as excessive. Comparison with the practice of other nations is, the writer argues, not to the point, since in Spain the home consumption of alcoholic liquors is relatively very small, while the interests of the distilling industry are to an exceptional extent identified with the agricultural prosperity of the country. The treaty of 1882, which, in consequence of the destruction of French vines by the phylloxera, opened French ports to Spanish wines, gave an extraordinary impulse to Spanish viticulture. When, on the recovery of the French vineyards, the market beyond the Pyrenees was again closed, Spain was driven to develop the alcohol industry as an outlet for the overproduction of vines. Favoured by protective duties and the abundance of raw material, the distilleries prospered, in spite of economic obstacles peculiarly strong in Spain, the negligence of capitalists, and the competition of contraband trade. The industry, thus hampered, has, it appears, already been unfavourably affected by the anticipation of the new duty.

## THE DROUGHT.

### RAIN STILL HOLDS OFF IN BOMBAY.

### SHOWERS IN MADRAS AND KATHIAWAR.

Though no rain has fallen in Bombay or the immediate neighbourhood reports came of welcome showers having been received elsewhere. Moreover, yesterday afternoon clouds darkened the sky and added appreciably to the humidity—a welcome promise of coming rain. The "Kathiawar Times" of Monday says:—There is much heat to-day. Barometer has apparently fallen when compared with its rise on Saturday last. However Mahudi, Khambha and other adjoining villages recorded a moderate shower of rain last evening which has been considered good for the present purposes. Besides news has reached here of a sharp downpour at Junagadh yesterday. There was a light flood in the Aji also.

Wednesday's observations run as follows:—The barometer has given way over the whole country; the fall has been slight over the Western half of the Peninsula, rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and East and North Bengal, and brisk elsewhere. Pressure is now normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Central Burma. Gradients are steeper over North-West India, and the winds were strengthening this morning on the Bombay and Sind coasts. The depression in North-Eastern India has advanced in a north-western direction into western districts of the North-West Provinces, but has given no rain. Light showers have fallen in Burma, North-Eastern India, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and parts of the Peninsula, most important being three-quarters of an inch in Jubbulpore and quarter inch in Chanda. Temperature is above normal in all provinces except Assam. Day temperature in Rajputana, yesterday averaged twelve degrees in excess of normal. Monsoon currents continue weak, and there is almost a complete break in the rains over the whole country.

The Meteorological Reporter for Western India says:—The rainfall has been local and scanty, Jubbulpore reporting 0.72 cents and Nagpore, Amraoti, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore and Secunderabad from a few drops to 10 cents.

The monsoon current in the Bay of Bengal appears to be slightly increasing and is moderate to light in force since yesterday. There is no monsoon on the Western Malabar Coast and the sea along the coast is perfectly smooth. The skies are only partially cloudy, and the monsoon continues to be very weak and rain in local scattered showers is only likely as present, though the general fall of pressure is a favourable change.

The s.s. Nassri, left Mauritius on the 17th and reports having experienced up to Latitude 5° S. Longitude 58° E., moderate to strong trades, a high sea and passing clouds with occasional showers; thence to Latitude 4° N., Longitude 6° E., high south-easterly and variable winds with cloudy showery weather, and slight swell and smooth sea; thence to Latitude 11° N., Longitude 67° E., moderate to light monsoon, cloudy weather and light rain; to arrival on the 31st moderate to light winds from north-west, smooth sea and passing clouds.

Monday's "Madras Mail" writes:—After an unprecedented spell of drought for the time of year, Madras received two welcome falls of rain on Saturday night and last night, of 68 cents and 2·17 inches respectively. The Deccan Districts, however, are still crying aloud for rain, 27 cents fell at Cuddapan on Saturday, while Kurnool had 1 cent yesterday.

At Ootacamund, on Friday weather was changeful in the extreme. A comparatively fine early morning changed into a gloomy day, and about noon, the rain came down in torrents. Thunder showers enlivened us till about 4·30 p.m. There was no lightning, though we heard several ominously unmistakable growls of thunder. The sky cleared a little shortly before five o'clock, and the evening closed peacefully. Still, the threatening weather kept a good many people away from Lady Havelock's garden party, and most of those who went to it put in an appearance about 5·30. H. E. the Governor and Lady Havelock received their guests indoors, and few people ventured into the grounds.

A Bangalore correspondent writing on Sunday said:—We have at last had a decent shower of rain which has freshened up the place and has doubtless done some good to the half grown crops which threatened to wither up. The weather this season has been exceptional: warm days and sultry nights are something new for Bangalore in July, and we should be in a very bad way indeed but for the excellent and reliable water-supply that has recently been laid down. This is about the only good thing we have in Bangalore. The roads are simply wretched; the high winds that prevailed a little while ago have swept all the dust away and the pointed stones are left for us to travel over. Bicycling has caught on tremendously in the station, but it is no pleasure to ride on roads such as we have. It would not be a bad thing if the president and members of the Municipal Commission could be taken out for a bicycle ride on some of the worst of our bad roads. The season prospects are not very cheering, and reports of a doleful character continue to come in from various parts of the Province where the agriculturists are crying for rain. The showers last evening appear to have been more than purely local, so that it is to be hoped that some benefit has accrued. The Durbar is alive to the seriousness of the threatening position, and officials are touring about with a view to taking early measures to alleviate any distress that may ultimately result. The Southern Mahratta country is very much worse off. The failure of the rains there has, according to accounts received here, already resulted in suffering, and relief measures are being taken in hand. The Central Provinces are also badly off, but they have reserve stores of grain from bumper crops of previous years to fall back upon.

The coffee planters at Coorg will not have anything like a bumper crop this year. The official forecast estimates the total outturn at 2,100 tons, the estimated average yield per acre of ordinarily well-cultivated coffee in full bearing being put down at only 2 cwts. as against 3 cwts. for last year. Last year 4,134 1-2 tons of coffee were, according to the toll-gate returns, passed out of Coorg, so that this year's crop is a very small one indeed. With a favourable and timely monsoon the Coorg estates ought to easily turn out an average of 5,000 tons a year, but the planter has been looking in vain for this for many years past. They do have a bit of luck occasionally it is true, but against this it must be remembered that they often have to contend against bad seasons.

On Tuesday forenoon, the 1st instant, heavy rain fell,—the first for some days fell in Lanawli. The weather, from a non-agricultural point of view, is perfect; cool with refreshing and bracing wind from west or south-west.

The Districts of the Chattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces report a little rain during the last week in July which has relieved the situation to some extent though more is greatly needed; but in the western districts, Chanda, Wardha and Nagpur the outlook is becoming very serious. The prospects of the summer rice will soon be desperate in this part of the country unless rain arrives speedily, and the price is already beginning to mount in response to the growing probabilities of a failure of the crop.

## THE HINDU SENIOR WRANGLER.

Mr. Justice Candy, chairman of the Bombay University Meeting, held in honour of Mr. Pranjpye on Saturday last, has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy in reply to the one sent to His Excellency conveying the resolution passed at the meeting, thanking the Viceroy for his graceful and sympathetic messages to Mr. Pranjpye's father and the Fergusson College:—"His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to acknowledge with thanks your telegram of 29th ultimo."

## MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Mackenzie, 2nd Bombay Infantry; Major A. Pringlestere, Bhopal Battalion; Captains, P. Ogormam, I. M. S., G. Robinson, 27th Bengal Infantry, and M. Pinchard, I. M. S.; Lieutenants C. Fellows, 8th Bombay Infantry, and C. Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captains C. Bedford, I. M. S., for 3 months, and D. Marshall, I. M. S., for 1 month.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### LIST OF BUSINESS.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, 24th instant:—

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members.

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1 Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 841, dated the 17th April 1899—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the law to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

2 Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 938, dated the 5th May 1899—Returning, with assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food.

3 Statement showing the amount of arrears due from each village in Wai taluka of the Satara district for the years 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98 (*vide* question No. 4 put by the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji at the Council meeting of the 19th August, 1898).

4 Statement of stone metal broken as famine work during the famine of 1896, 1897 and 1898 (*vide* question No. 3 put by the Hon. Mr. D. S. Garud at the Council meeting of the 2nd March, 1899).

5 Letter from Mr. S. B. Phadke, dated the 21st February, 1899—Forwarding copy of a resolution regarding the Khoti Settlement Act Amendment Bill adopted at a public meeting of the Ratnagiri Khots Association, held at Ratnagiri, on the 18th February, 1899.

6 Memorial from Mr. Mahadev Rajaram Bodas General Secretary, Ratnagiri Khots Association, dated the 9th March 1899, regarding the Khoti Settlement Act Amendment Bill.

7 Note by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy on the provisions of Bill No. IV of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

8 Letter No. 603, dated the 23rd April 1899, from Mr. M. P. Kharaghat, I.C.S., District Judge, Ratnagiri, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

9 Letter from Mr. Sakharam Krishna Desai, of Ramgad Taluka, Malvan, dated the 9th May 1899, regarding the provisions of Bill No. IV of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

10 Remarks by Mr. Vasudev Narayen Gole, Hurnai, Taluka Dapoli, dated the 15th May 1899, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

11 Letter from Mr. S. M. Namjoshi, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated the 25th June 1899, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898. A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act 1880.

12 Letter from Mr. J. K. Kolkarni, dated the 1st July 1899, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

13 Several vernacular petitions regarding Bill No. IV of 1898. A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880:

III.—Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1899-1900.

IV.—Bills and orders of the Day:—

1 Bill No. IV of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.—"Second Reading."

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartley Kennedy, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Professor O. V. Muller, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, Mir Aun Ali, K. N. Wadia, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE CASES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved the following proposition: "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the committee whether he has received any further communication from Government intimating that they have adopted stricter precautions for preventing cases of plague coming into City from plague-stricken places. That the Commissioner also to inform the Committee (*a*) as to the number of imported plague cases during the last four weeks that have come to his knowledge, and (*b*) to show in future in the weekly mortuary return the number of such imported plague cases." He said he found from inquiries that on the G. I. P. Railway the passengers from Poona to Bombay were not examined by medical men, though, strange to say, outgoing passengers were being examined at the Kalyan station as if Bombay were the highly affected place at the present time and Poona were free from it. He had also ascertained that plague was raging in Nassik and other places besides Poona, and the incoming passengers from those places likewise were not subjected to medical examination. One of his friends who had been to Lanauli last week was examined at Kalyan when proceeding to that place, but on his return to Bombay no such examination took place. He had been able to find further that a large number of people daily come to Bombay from Poona, and it was computed that one hundred persons were brought to Bombay by each train from that place. Imported cases of plague from Poona had been detected in most of the wards of the city, and he hoped the Commissioner would, at his convenience, give them an idea of the number of such cases. Bombay was at present comparatively free from the disease. It was very unfortunate that the Government through their indifference, if nothing worse, should allow the city to be re-infected. It might be well said that in a short time they would have a fourth recrudescence or the fourth epidemic. He did not see why that should be taken for granted and the city be allowed to be reinfected. He considered this was little short of scandal. He thought they ought to represent the matter to the Government as often as they could that they might be saved from reinfection.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the proposition. He said Dr. Viegas was not quite right in saying that the Government were indifferent in the matter. The Government had a difficult task before them, and he believed that the authorities were the best judges in the matter.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that the matter was of such imperative importance that the Government ought at once to take steps for the medical examination of persons coming to Bombay from the infected parts of the Presidency, and for the detection of those who were suffering from plague. It was a notorious fact that plague-stricken people were coming into Bombay from Poona. It was a matter of commonsense that since Bombay was at present free from plague, it should be protected from reinfection by adopting precautionary measures. He knew that there were others in Bombay who were of the same opinion as themselves, and he expected a public agitation on the subject in a very short time.

Mr. Kabraji said he was informed by one of their Municipal plague officers that the cases he had been able to detect in two days were almost all imported from Poona, and the disease was of so virulent a type that the patients died immediately after their arrival.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said whatever might be uncertain about theories of plague, this much was certain that one imported case of plague gave rise to many others. It was, therefore, very necessary to draw the attention of the Government to the subject, and impress upon them the urgent necessity of having vigilant inspection for preventing the importation of plague cases from up-country.

The proposition was carried.

WATER SUPPLY.

The weekly statement showing details of the storage and consumption of water in lakes was laid on the table, which showed that the height of water in the Tulsi lake was 38 ft. 94 cents on the 16th July last, being 18 ft. 40 cents lower than the same date last year.

The Commissioner said the quantity of water in the Tulsi lake would last for about twenty-four weeks.

The chairman observed that the Tulsi water was not a good one for supply and that the sooner it was stopped from distribution the better.

Dr. Viegas hoped the Commissioner would adopt measures for the economical distribution of water, but at the same time he trusted that there would not be any undue curtailment of the supply.

Mr. Mulji inquired if they could not utilise the Pawai water.

The chairman said the water was not potable.

Mr. Kabraji wanted to know if Tulsi water only was stored in the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

The Commissioner said the Malabar Hill Reservoir was being supplied with Tulsi water, but if the supply to certain parts of the city were stopped, it would be possible to put Tansa water in the reservoir.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

After transacting some business the Committee adjourned.

The Duke of Albany, who is now the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and who is being educated at Eton, is to leave at the end of this half, and will proceed, in company with his mother, the Duchess of Albany, to Saxe-Coburg on Aug. 1, to commence his German education. The young Prince is a favourite with his fellow-students.

## PLAGUE MEASURES IN BOMBAY.

The enormous increase in the mortality from plague, which is raging with undiminished virulence in several districts in the mofussil, is having the effect of impelling hundreds of persons to leave their homes to escape from the pestilence. There can be no doubt that numbers of the fugitives take refuge in Bombay, and experience shows that they bring infection with them. Up to the present there are no indications of a further outbreak of the disease in the City, but the weight of evidence and experience would show that it is extremely improbable we shall be any better off during the next cold weather season than we were last. That being the case, there is no doubt anxiety prevailing not only in the minds of the poorer people, but also in the minds of the commercial community as to what steps Government propose to take in order to combat the disease. As far as we can ascertain, everything in the way of arrangement for the future is in a state of temporary suspension, pending the receipt of the report of the Plague Commission. It is not yet known what their recommendations are, either medically or administratively, with respect to dealing with the disease, but the delay which has arisen in the receipt of the report is believed to be due to divided opinion.

It will be remembered that the Commission consisted of six members, three of whom were medical men. The latter in the course of their enquiries found that medical men were not placed at the head of the various districts, which were controlled by Army officers or Civil servants. They desired an alteration: that the head of each district should be a medical man; while the remaining members of the Commission favour the present administrative system of dealing with plague. It is said that the report is already on its way to India, and apparently a compromise or settlement has been effected upon the two questions: What do Civil servants know about treating plague cases? And what do medical men know about administration? At present the Government have no definite plan of campaign, if the future unfortunately requires fresh operations; in fact, what is to be done in the future, the organisation, everything, is standing over, awaiting the arrival of the Commission's report.

### PLAGUE PREVENTIVE WORK.

In view of the vital consequences of the disease it will doubtless be of interest to read the details of the present arrangements. At every cemetery a record is kept, on which is entered the name and other particulars of every dead person, and every day these forms are sent to the Municipality. As the City is divided up into sections, a sectional return of every death occurring in the prescribed areas is sent daily to each District Officer. Most of the deaths he is already aware of, having had information brought to his office by the ramosees who have been recently specially appointed to walk about and register deaths. Those deaths of which he has not been apprised are enquired into, and their late abodes are visited. Intimations of new plague cases and fresh deaths from plague which have occurred during the night are also sent to the District Officer having been furnished by the ramosees or members of the volunteer committees. Each case, together with those cases which are only brought to his knowledge by the information afforded by the Municipal report, is individually investigated, and in the course of his round the sectional doctor, of course, renders assistance. In respect to those deaths which have not been reported before death ensues, or where information respecting them cannot be afforded by any member of the committees, unless the relatives can produce a certificate from a qualified medical man, that the death was not due to plague, the District Officer more often than not orders the inmates to the segregation camp. He has no means of finding out the cause of death; and to put any faith or trust in the statements made to him would be absurd, while in order to safeguard the locality from infection he is compelled to send the people to the segregation camp, and disinfect most of their goods by the steriliser. The bedding and clothing of the patient is burned and the room disinfected with perchloride of mercury, the furniture being "swobbed" over in a way that causes no damage to it. If any harm is done to such goods the District Officer compensates the people. The latter object very strongly to be sent off to the segregation camps, and although assured that their goods will be returned after the process of disinfection, they are extremely dubious for their safety. The District Officer informs the people that if an intimation had been sent to his office that a person was ill, and on examination he was found not to be suffering from plague, and if death ensued afterwards, his relatives would not be incommoded or disturbed in their dwelling.

REMOVAL OF CASES TO HOSPITAL.

Each intimation of illness sent to the office is visited by a doctor, who records the date of his visit and what he finds the persons suffering from. If it is a case of plague the first thing to be done is to get the man to the hospital—an institution towards which the native holds the most unrelenting feelings of dislike. He regards his death as but a few hours off when he enters its door, and this frequently occurs for this reason: The case is concealed by friends until concealment is no longer possible, and when intimation is given and the patient has been removed to hospital, the disease has usually gained such a hold that he is past human aid. His death is regarded by natives as another indication that persons are merely taken to the hospital to be killed; whereas if he had been taken there in the early stages of the attack he might recover. At any rate, if that principle were carried out all through Bombay, there is no doubt the percentage of recoveries in hospital would be vastly increased. The only way to overcome these difficulties is to get the assistance of some member of the volunteer committees who is one of the principal members of the caste of the afflicted person; and his persuasion often has the desired result. If cases occur all over the same house on the first, second, and third floors, the District Officer begins to suspect that not merely one room, but that the whole house is infected. The people are very loath to inform the authorities that dead rats have been found, but it often transpires afterwards that dead vermin have preceded the disease. If the District Officer is satisfied the house is infected, the whole of the inmates are sent away to segregation camps, and the place is thoroughly disinfected from top to bottom. The landlord loses his rent, but this is his own fault entirely; for if he made adequate arrangements to ascertain the health of the

tion between September and the end of December, if it is to have an effect during the season of plague which has hitherto extended over January, February, March and April. It is the consensus of opinion that Government should do something to press on this work, if inoculation is to be of benefit. The upper classes of the natives do not get plague. They live in better houses, and their conditions of life are purer and more wholesome, and the idea of their submitting to inoculation is to create public opinion in favour of the operation rather than as a personal safeguard.

HOSPITALS AND SEGREGATION CAMPS.

With regard to hospital accommodation there are caste hospitals as well as Municipal hospitals. The latter are, of course, the better staffed, but the objection of the people is the same towards both, and if possible will avoid going in as patients. In each Municipal hospital there are two kinds of treatment: one, where native mixtures are administered, and the other where English medicines are compounded. Owing to religious scruples, the food of the patient has to be prepared in a certain way and by certain people, otherwise the patient cannot take it, and the prejudice of each caste is cared for. Mahomedans are the only people who have a decided preference for their own hospital. In reference to the instation of persons who have come into contact with a plague patient, or who may be evicted from an infected house, there are Municipal segregation camps and caste segregation camps. The latter are erected at the expense of their own funds, and people are allowed to go there. If a person has no place or particular camp to go to, he is sent to the Municipal camp. The period of isolation is ten days, after which the people return to their homes, and their places are immediately taken by others.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 21 17 | 24 61 | 30 0 | 27 18 |
| Wednesday, Aug. 2nd | — — | — — | — — | — — |
| Total | 23 17 | 24 61 | 30 0 | 27 18 |
| Total fall to Aug. 2nd, 1898. | 51 13 | 51 68 | 51 90 | 48 36 |
| Total fall to Aug. 2nd, 1897. | 45 9 | 45 77 | 46 95 | 44 97 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

| MATHERAN. | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 69 | 18 |
| 31st July, 1899 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 69 | 18 |

| DAMAUN. | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 23 | 21 |
| Monday, 31st July, 1899 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 23 | 21 |
| Total up to 31st July, 1898 | 30 | 66 |
| Total up to 31st July, 1897 | 17 | 39 |

### B.G.J.P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RLY).

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 A.M. on 1st August, 1899.

| | Bhavnagar Para. In. Cts. | Dhola. In. Cts. | Jetalsar. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previous Total | 4 98 | 4 63 | 3 1 |
| Rainfall on 31st July | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 36 |
| Total up to date | 4 98 | 4 63 | 3 37 |

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (MAX.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature Inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature Inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laboree | 29·487 | W | 2 | 103·6 | 84·0 | 49 | ... | 4·34 | —4·34 |
| Sirsa | 29·525 | SE | 7 | 107·8 | 86·1 | 64 | ... | 2·12 | —2·61 |
| Delhi | 29·560 | W | 4 | 102·7 | 83·0 | 45 | ... | 3·70 | —3·54 |
| Agra | 29·507 | N W | 5 | 99·5 | 81·1 | 59 | ... | 21·24 | +6·50 |
| Cawnpore | 29·56 | WSW | 1 | 94·8 | 79·1 | 76 | ... | 28·65 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·544 | SSE | 4 | 97·6 | 80·3 | 87 | ... | 26·67 | +8·00 |
| Jhansi | 29·553 | WNW | 4 | 97·7 | 82·7 | 62 | ... | 29·84 | +8·31 |
| Jacobabad | 29·538 | SE | 6 | 106·3 | 81·1 | 63 | ... | 0·99 | —1·57 |
| Karachi | 29·56 | WSW | 9 | 91·4 | 78·2 | 17 | ... | 0·03 | —4·16 |
| Jeypore | 29·510 | W | 9 | 101·1 | 82·4 | 45 | ... | 10·71 | —1·90 |
| Ajmere | 29·569 | W | 11 | 98·4 | 82·0 | 59 | ... | 8·29 | —1·92 |
| Deesa | 29·760 | WSW | 13 | 100·1 | 79·5 | 62 | ... | 9·13 | —2·72 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·72 | SW | 5 | 98·7 | 79·6 | 66 | ... | 3·96 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·71 | WSW | 19 | 94·8 | 75·9 | 75 | ... | 0·65 | —3·36 |
| Jamnagar | 29·72 | SSW | 9 | 93·9 | 74·2 | 71 | ... | 1·94 | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·732 | S | 12 | 96·9 | 72·8 | 76 | ... | 6·29 | —2·43 |
| Bhavnagar | | | | | | | | | |
| Para | 29·747 | SW | 11 | 96·1 | 74·8 | 63 | ... | 4·64 | ... |
| Veraval | 29·743 | SW | 16 | 83·0 | 75·2 | 88 | ... | 4·30 | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·667 | WSW | 13 | 94·5 | 73·5 | 75 | ... | 9·32 | —5·47 |
| Indore | 29·716 | W | 10 | 87·2 | 72·1 | 72 | ... | 13·04 | —2·76 |
| Sangor | 29·642 | W | 9 | 91·3 | 75·1 | 78 | ... | 18·06 | —2·70 |
| Jubulpore | 29·605 | WSW | 3 | 84·9 | 74·1 | 80 | 0·72 | 23·54 | —7·92 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·581 | SW | 2 | 90·7 | 75·2 | 76 | ... | 15·41 | —1·69 |
| Khandwa | 29·720 | NW | 9 | 90·2 | 77·1 | 66 | ... | 5·62 | —9·53 |
| Raipur | 29·678 | SW | 11 | 87·8 | 73·6 | 87 | ... | 11·62 | —4·59 |
| Nagpur | 29·67 | Calm | 9 | 89·3 | 73·6 | 80 | 0·10 | 7·78 | —6·48 |
| Amraoti | 29·795 | NNW | 7 | 88·2 | 74·3 | 70 | 0·06 | 7·15 | —10·84 |
| Akola | 29·72 | N W | 13 | 89·9 | 75·8 | 66 | ... | 9·79 | —11·06 |
| Sirat | 29·745 | SW | 7 | 90·1 | 77·1 | 69 | ... | 17·19 | —11·08 |
| Malegaon | 29·750 | WSW | 19 | 94·8 | 75·9 | 75 | ... | 3·70 | —5·88 |
| Bombay | 29·805 | WSW | 8 | 86·6 | 79·0 | 75 | ... | 25·33 | —21·98 |
| Poona | 29·806 | WSW | 15 | 88·5 | 66·4 | 69 | ... | 5·78 | —5·11 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·803 | NW | 8 | 92·9 | 69·9 | 77 | ... | 5·19 | ... |
| Aurangabad | | WNW | ... | 85·4 | 69·2 | 64 | ... | 5·62 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·791 | W | 13 | 96·2 | 73·4 | 54 | ... | 1·25 | —8·26 |
| Hatnagiri | 29·845 | SSE | 5 | 86·9 | 75·9 | 80 | 0·05 | 38·21 | —30·50 |
| Belgaum | 29·813 | WSW | 16 | 82·3 | 69·4 | 85 | ... | 15·18 | —9·98 |
| Goa | 29·82 | Calm | 5 | 86·0 | 75·4 | 83 | 0·02 | 35·53 | ... |
| Karwar | | | | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 29·843 | Calm | 2 | 85·3 | 75·9 | 88 | 0·02 | 48·15 | —24·44 |
| Calicut | 29·841 | W | 2 | 86·2 | 74·5 | 86 | ... | 55·37 | —8·58 |
| Cochin | 29·83 | NNW | .. | 87·0 | 75·6 | 87 | ... | 36·98 | —13·94 |
| Bangalore | 29·83 | W | 8 | 80·3 | 68·3 | 76 | ... | 1·31 | —7·07 |
| Secunderabad | 29·719 | WNW | 6 | 92·6 | 74·4 | 67 | 0·05 | 5·38 | —5·82 |
| Masulipatam | 29·69 | WSW | 6 | 98·2 | 80·1 | 76 | ... | 2·88 | —3·65 |
| Bellary | 29·80 | WNW | 11 | 96·2 | 73·2 | 51 | ... | 1·87 | —1·99 |
| Cuddapah | 29·78 | NW | 6 | 101·7 | 81·4 | 38 | ... | 0·45 | —2·83 |
| Madras | 29·734 | WSW | 6 | 94·9 | 77·9 | 71 | ... | 4·68 | —1·62 |
| Coimbatore | 29·822 | S | 4 | 91·9 | 70·6 | 79 | ... | 0·78 | —1·94 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·765 | W | 8 | 97·6 | 76·8 | 66 | ... | 1·84 | —1·33 |
| Negapatam | 29·734 | SW | 13 | 90·0 | 78·9 | 62 | ... | 2·18 | —2·03 |
| Colombo | 29·81 | W | 6 | 89·5 | 78·5 | 78 | ... | 10·37 | —2·69 |
| Aden | 29·70 | SW | 8 | 94·3 | 84·8 | 71 | ... | 0·00 | —0·05 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·0 (25·87); G. T. H., 0·00 (25·69); St. G. H., 0·00 (26·29); C. P., 0·0 (25·53).

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in many places. Readings are lo west in the north and highest along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Akola, 22 at Veraval, and 18 at Poona.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in all districts, and the minimum 6 to 7° at Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Sirsa and the lowest 63° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are generally small and show a decrease in many places.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | inches 29·816 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 84·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·4 |
| Dew Point | 73·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·742 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 6·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 86·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 79·5 |
| General Directions of wind | W. WSW. W. WSW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | miles 180 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 0·00 |
| " year | 27·48 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 2nd August | 0·00 |

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

### FULL TEXT.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

VIII.

70. In conclusion, we desire to record our opinion that the effective establishment of a gold standard is of paramount importance to the material interests of India. Not only will stability of exchange with the great commercial countries of the world tend to promote her existing trade, but also there is every reason to anticipate that, with the growth of confidence in a stable exchange, capital will be encouraged to flow freely into India for the further development of her great natural resources. For the speedy attainment of this object, it is eminently desirable that the Government of India, with whom it will rest to decide when successive steps should be taken, should husband the resources at their command, exercise a resolute economy, and restrict the growth of their gold obligations.

71. We desire to express our high appreciation of the assistance which Mr. Chalmers has rendered to us throughout the whole course of this inquiry. We feel it to be our duty to recognise in the strongest terms the knowledge, ability, courtesy, and industry which he has displayed and which have greatly facilitated our labours.

HENRY H. FOWLER.
BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.
* JOHN MUIR.
FRANCIS MOWATT.
D. BARBOUR.
C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.
ALFRED DENT.
F. C. LE MARCHANT.
E. A. HAMBRO.
W. H. HOLLAND.
* ROBERT CAMPBELL.

ROBERT CHALMERS, Secretary.

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS.

Although I am aware that the question of the banking facilities of India was not referred to the Committee, I venture to call special attention to the first part of paragraph 22 where it is pointed out that they have not of late years kept pace with the increasing trade, and, further, to draw attention to the fact that it has been considered wise in Europe to entrust the carrying out of currency laws to banks established or strengthened for that purpose. In my opinion, a strong bank, properly constituted, would be a powerful assistant in giving effect to any regulation having the convertibility of the rupee in view, and that, working under proper currency regulations, such a bank would be likely to carry them out in a more effective way, and in a manner more in harmony with the trade wants of the country, than any Government Department, however well administered, could possibly do.

I venture to call attention to this point because I believe that the success of the recommendations of the Committee, if adopted, will very much depend on the banking wants of the country being assisted in times of pressure, and curtailed in times of slackness; and this, in my opinion, could only be done by the establishment of some institution having ample facilities at its disposal, and framed on somewhat similar lines to those of either the Bank of England or the Bank of France.

E. A. HAMBRO.

Since the Committee was appointed, the condition of the money market in India has so greatly improved that the immediate settlement of the currency question has, in my opinion, become less urgent than it was in the spring of 1898.

Under existing conditions, gold is not—in form—a legal tender in India; yet, for all practial purposes, the sovereign is now a legal tender for 15 rupees, because the holder of a sovereign can obtain for it 15 rupees at the Government Treasury, and these 15 rupees constitute a legal tender. To make the sovereign a legal tender at the rate of 15 rupees, is therefore only a change in form and not in substance, and will neither strengthen exchange, nor be likely to lead to a greater import of gold into India.

It may be that further experience will show the balance of advantage to lie with a lower exchange than 1s. 4d.; or on the contrary, circumstances might conceivably arise (*e.g.*, silver legislation in the United States) which would necessitate a higher rate. In view of these possibilities and of the fact that the existing monetary conditions of India are not, in my judgment, producing any serious evils I am of opinion that no action should be taken at the present time, in the direction of finally settling the rate between the sovereign and the rupee; but that the question should be left to be decided in the fuller light which would be afforded by further experience.

Subject to these remarks, I am in general accord with the principles of the Report.

W. H. HOLLAND.

We do not admit that the experience of the last six years justifies the adoption of a 1s. 4d. ratio. For five years after the closing of the mints exchange never effectively reached that level in the sense of bringing gold to the currency; and while giving due weight to the fact that during the last six months the Currency Department has received a considerable amount of gold, we cannot accept that a single year of unprecedentedly large exports, arising from exceptional causes, is a sufficient basis for assuming that this will continue to the extent necessary for India's currency requirements. The great rise in the price of wheat in April-June of last year increased the Indian exports of that article to Rx. 9,720,333 as compared with Rx. 1,341,151 in 1897-98 and an average of Rx. 2,750,137 in the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98 inclusive. The exports of rice were also Rx. 3,500,000 above the average of the previous five years. But for these exceptional causes, last year's total exports would not have been unusually large, and it may be questioned whether gold would have found its way to India as currency in any quantity.

A review of the circumstances which accompanied the closing of the mints, is sufficient to show that the violent disturbances which unsettled exchange for several years, were mainly due to the arbitrary enhancement of the rupee to 1s. 4d. On 31st May 1893, the date of the Herschell Committee's Report, exchange stood at 1s. 2 5-8d. It will be remembered that although the Report was not made public till the 26th June, the day the mints were closed, its purport became known to a group of speculators almost as soon as it was signed (a correct summary was published in a continental newspaper on the 7th June). This led to immense speculation in exchange and rupee paper, in connection with which unusually large remittances were made to India. Between the 31st May and the 6th June no less than Rx. 3,750,000 Council bills were taken, and in addition 1,150,000£. of bar silver was shipped. It was then believed that the closing of the mints would establish a 1s. 4d. rate, and consequently there was a strong movement to remit money out at anything under it. Exchange touched 1s. 4d. for a day on the 27th June, but it soon became apparent that the rise had been overdone, and the downward movement which followed, assisted by the plethora of money arising from the above operations, carried exchange as much below its level as it had previously been forced above it. Had a 1s. 3d. rate been adopted, these wide fluctuations would not have taken place; and we believe the market would have settled down to it without much difficulty, that gold would have gone to India as currency to a fair extent in 1893-97 if not earlier, and to a larger extent in 1897-98, and that the intense monetary stringency of these two seasons would have been avoided.

When exchange began to advance after touching its lowest point on the 23rd January 1895, it gradually recovered without any pressure on the money market till 1s. 3d. was reached in November 1893. The Presidency Banks' rates were then 6 to 8 per cent., the latter being the highest rate touched during the period in question. It was only when exchange began to rise above 1s. 3d. that stringency was experienced; and that the raising of the rate by the additional penny required to bring relief in the shape of gold, became a difficult process accompanied by extreme monetary pressure.

These considerations appear to us to point to 1s. 3d. as the ratio which should be adopted rather than a forced ratio of 1s. 4d.

The advocates of a 1s. 4d. ratio point to the fact that this rate has now been, more or less, effective for the last 18 months, thereby establishing a "status quo" which it would be unwise to disturb. This argument would have greater weight if the "status quo" had been arrived at in a natural way; but the circumstances under which it was reached have only to be considered to deprive it of any value. With no fresh currency otherwise obtainable, the monopoly rupee was bound in time to rise to whatever gold point the Indian Government chose to fix, and the fact of its having risen in five years to 1s. 4d. is of itself no more a proof that 1s. 4d. is an equitable ratio than it would be in regard to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d., which could equally be reached in course of time. To arrive at a rate in this manner and then point to the accomplished fact as disposing of any quesion of its propriety is not convincing, especially if there is reason to believe that a rupee so greatly enhanced is calculated to have an injurious effect on the country's interests and to retard or even jeopardise the success of the gold standard.

We approve of the principle that India should be allowed to acquire the necessary gold by means of the trade balance in her favour. But to enable her to do so, anything calculated to injure that balance should be avoided. This is equally imperative on the ground that it is on the trade balance that India also depends for the power to meet her foreign obligations; and the rate of exchange, or the ratio fixed between gold and the rupee, is of the greatest importance in its bearing on her ability to maintain a balance of exports over imports sufficient to meet both these requirements.

The Committee have obtained a great deal of evidence as to the effect of exchange on trade, and, although opinions differ, this at least is undoubted that the rate of exchange has a direct influence on the rupee prices of articles of export and import. A lower exchange gives the Indian exporter a higher rupee price for his produce, without raising the gold price to the foreign buyer, while compelling an importer of foreign goods to exact a higher rupee price to cover his gold outlay. A higher exchange on the other hand lowers the rupee price of native produce, while enabling the foreign importer to sell his goods cheaper. An appreciated exchange through its action on prices has thus a double effect on the trade balance, by checking exports and stimulating imports. And that this is not of the temporary character which some maintain is shown in India's opium trade with China.

Owing to the closing of the mints, China exchange on India has fallen from about 366 rupees per 100 taels in 1892-3 to the present level of about 204 rupees it has been even lower; thus necessitating a higher price for opium in China to give the Indian exporter the same rupee return. Viewed in this light, the course of the trade is instructive.

There has been an advance in the tael price in Shanghai from an average (Patna, Benares, and Malwa together) of about 397 taels per picul in 1892 to 553 taels in 1897, notwithstanding which the price in India has fallen from an average of about Rs. 1,202 per chest in the former year to about Rs. 1,114 in the latter while Indian exports have diminished from 74,384 chests in 1892-3 to 53,079 chests in 1897-98. These figures are taken from the "Financial and Commercial Statistics," up to the end of 1897, published by the Government of India. The volume embracing 1898 is not yet issued. We thus see the effect of the enhanced rupee in a falling off in the Indian exports and a lower rupee price,—the rise in the tael price, large as it is, not having gone far enough (being checked by the stimulus given to Chinese native competition) to enable India to export to the same advantage in face of the adverse exchange. Looked at from China's point of view, the effect of the fall in the tael exchange in checking imports into China is equally apparent, and the truth of the principle that a rise in exchange checks exports and stimulates imports, while a fall has the contrary effect, is thus shown in the trade of both countries. In the Budget Statement of March 1893, paragraph 193, the Finance Minister makes the following comment in his remarks on opium:—"The growing competition of the China drug has prevented the price in China from rising in proportion to the increased value of the rupee due to the currency legislation of 1893." For "increased value of the rupee" read "fall in the China exchange on India," and there could not be a clearer confirmation of the effect of the enhancement of the rupee on India's opium trade. It should be added that the export of opium to China increased last year to 67,128 chests, which is explained in the same paragraph to be "largely due to a scanty crop in China."

The opium trade has been described as a dwindling trade at the best, but it is impossible to doubt that the falling off in the last six years is largely due to the enhanced rupee.

Another branch of India's trade with the Far East—her exports of cotton, cotton yarn, and goods—is also exposed to a danger which it would be unwise to aggravate by pushing the enhancement of the rupee too far. Within the last few years an important cotton mill industry has sprung up in China and Japan for the supply of their home markets, although the effect on India has scarcely yet had time to manifest itself two reasons,—first that Japan uses Indian cotton largely in her mills, which, so far, places her products on a level with those of India (although Japan is on a gold basis, it is at a ratio equivalent to 1s. 1½d. per rupee as compared with India's 1s. 4d.) and, secondly, because the China mills only came into operation in the end of 1893 (Q. 12, 495), so that the industry is still in its infancy. The conditions, however, which have assisted the competition of China-grown against Indian opium may in time be equally effective in regard to cotton. There are indications that the cultivation of cotton is extending (Consular report, p. 57, Vol. II.), and, if Japan should find it more advantageous to buy her cotton in China, a serious blow may in time be dealt to another branch of India's export trade.

We do not ignore the evidence as to the appreciation of copper cash, which as the usual wage-paying medium in China must largely govern the cost of production. We are told (Q. 8,250-2) that it has appreciated in relation to silver about 15 per cent. in the last five or six years. This represents less than half the fall in the China exchange, so that a modification of the present enhancement of the rupee is still necessary to put India on fair terms of competition with China.

India's disadvantage is not less real in her competition with silver standard countries for the export trade to neutral markets. As regards tea China with her dollar at its bullion value will be greatly assisted by the enhanced rupee in her endeavours to recover her former predominant position. Although her exports of tea to the United Kingdom are now comparatively small, her total exports amounted to 205,000,000 lbs. last year. Her productive power is, therefore, by no means crippled, and it would be a mistake to think that India can afford to disregard her competition.

In principle, the effect of an enhanced rupee equally applies to India's trade with gold standard countries, although as sterling exchange has never fallen to the silver bullion point it may be less marked.

(*To be concluded.*)

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, gave the following results:—

| Wards | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Cumbala, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panjrapole, Bhuleshwar, Kumbara Talao and Kumbharwada | 6 | 1 | 14 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 4 | 1 | 16 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 8 | 16 |
| Total | 20 | 12 | 85 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 47,033 | 41,033 | |
| Same date last year | 16 | 8 | 77 |

### NEW INSPECTION RULES.

In modification of the arrangements for the examination of travellers by railway referred to in Government Notifications His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements with effect after the 10th July 1899:—

I.—B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

1 Dohad.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in down trains, and of passengers alighting from up and down trains. Disinfection by boiling.

2 Bordi.—Inspection of local departures in down trains.

3 Anas.—Inspection of local departures in down trains.

4 Anand.—Inspection of passengers in down trains from Bombay and of local departures in down trains.

5 Palghar.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in down trains.

II.—G. I. P. RAILWAY.

1 Kalyan.—Inspection of passengers and local departures in all down trains from Bombay.

N B.—In the 14-30 daily fast Poona train, Poona passangers, who are locked into separate compartments, are not examined at Kalyan but at Poona.

2 Kirkee.—Inspection of departures in up trains.

3 Poona.—Inspection of passengers in all down trains from Bombay except the Madras Mail, which is examined at Sholapur. Inspection of all arrivals and through passengers in up trains on the Southern Maratha Railway. Inspection of local departures in up and down trains. Disinfection by steam.

4 Sholapur.—Barrier inspection of all arrivals by up and down trains, inspection of all through passengers and local departures in the down Madras Mail and in all up trains. Disinfection by steam.

5 Nasik.—Inspection of local departures in up and down trains.

6 Bhusaval.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in down trains. Disinfection by steam.

III.—SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY.

1 Wathar.—Inspection of arrivals in down trains.

2 Satara Road.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains.

3 Belgaum.—Barrier inspection of departures in up and down trains.

4 Londa.—Inspection of arrivals in up and down trains and through and local departures in trains towards Goa.

5 Hubli.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains. Disinfection by steam.

6 Bagalkot.—Inspection of all passengers and local departures in up and down trains. Disinfection by boiling.

DAMAUN.

The total mortality at Lower Damaun during the month of July last was fifteen, whereof eight succumbed to fever. Of these four were Mahomedans, four Kolis, two Mochis, one Parsi, one Banis, one Bhandari, one Dobia and one Varli. Six males and nine females. Khariwadi contributed six, Damauu four, Katheria four and Kharwad one. Lower Damaun was entirely free from plague which has been prevailing at Varkoond village.

* Subject to a reservation as to the ratio to be adopted between gold and the rupee and the points connected with that question in regard to which our views are expressed in the subjoined Note.

## SCOTCH MARRIAGE LAWS.

### SINGULAR NULLITY SUIT.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

IN the Divorce Division, the other day, Mr. Justice Barnes had before him the case of MacCormac (otherwise Carmichael) vs. MacCormac. The petitioner prayed that her marriage should be declared null and void in these circumstances. On the 18th June, 1883, she went through a ceremony of marriage with the respondent Dr. John Sydes Davies MacCormac, at the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston-street, Edinburgh. She now alleged that her husband contracted a marriage in 1892 with a young woman named Maggie Kay, which he denied.

Mr. Stephen Lynch and Mr. Barnard appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Marshall Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Priestley for the respondent.

According to the opening statement, the respondent was a medical student, who, in 1891, made the acquaintance of Maggie Kay. H proposed that she should live with him as his mistress, but she decline l to do so. He then pointed out to her that if they lived as man and wife, and were acknowledged as such that would be regarded as a marriage according to the law of Scotland. She agreed to this, and they afterwards lived together in Edinburgh. She was introduced to his friends as his wife, and they thought it was a good marriage, according to the law of Scotland.

Replying to his Lordship, Mr. Barnard said that the husband had a divorce suit in that Court against the petitioner, which was now pending.

Helen MacCormac, the petitioner, said that her maiden name was Carmichael. On the 18th June, 1883, she went through a cermony of marriage with the respondent, at which time he was a medical student. She believed he was an Irishman. After the ceremony of marriage, she lived with the respondent in Edinburgh for nearly two months, when they separated. After the separation she got some letters from him. He spoke about Maggie Kay. Her solicitors then made inquiries, and this suit was instituted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall Hall: She was now living in great Russell-street, London. She met the respondent before 1892. She heard afterwards that he had been living with Maggie Kay. When she married the respondent

SHE CAME FROM A CONVENT

where she had been for her education. In 1893 she heard that Maggie Kay employed a solicitor with regard to this matter, but she did not know that she abandoned all proceedings. She heard that Maggie Kay had written to Dr. MacCormac congratulating him on the marriage. During the first year of the marriage he had not accused witness of adultery.

Mr. Marshall Hall: It was not until after 1893 that divorce proceedings were threatened against the petitioner that she set up this defence, which was an afterthought.

Cross-examination continued: She separated from the respondent in 1893.

Mr. Marshall Hall read a letter his client wrote in which he said he had been to "benediction," and had been very much impressed with the pretty sight of all the nuns taking part in the adoration of the Blessed Virgin, and concluded by saying that a pure life was necessary for real happiness, and was much preferable to the life associated with racehorses and theatres.

Margaret MacCormac, formerly Kay, said that she was living in Edinburgh prior to 1892. She first made the acquaintance of the respondent in 1891. She was then employed in a wax-works in Edinburgh as a saleswoman. From December, 1891, to February 1892, she met him nearly every night. He paid attentions to her, and asked her to live with him, but she declined. He explained to her the Scotch law on the subject, and she said if that was the law she would accede to his wishes. He was then living at 1, Spittalfields-crescent, Edinburgh. He told her he wished

THE MARRIAGE TO BE KEPT SECRET

from his people, who would stop his allowance if they found out that he was married. He introduced her to the landlady and several of his friends as his wife. She had a wedding ring. She had a child which was stillborn. Eleven days afterwards he got an appointment in Spennymoor, in the county of Durham. She received letters from him, but she had destroyed them. They were addressed to "Mrs. MacCormac." He did not supply her with money. On the 21st December, 1892, he wrote to her mother stating that she was not his wife, and that she had only been his "mistress." She afterwards threatened proceedings for a declaration of marriage, but eventually they were abandoned.

His Lordship: Why?

Witness: Because we were afraid that both of us would be prosecuted, and if it came out he would get twenty years and I would get seven.

What about?—About the illegal operation performed on me with regard to this child.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall Hall: She used to be known by the name of Lisle. She was 27 years of age. She made the respondent's acquaintance when they were both looking on at a fire. She told the landlady at 1, Spitalfield-crescent that she had been married in London and that her parents were dead. Both of these statements were untrue.

Why did you not tell the landlady that you had been

MARRIED ACCORDING TO SCOTCH LAW?

people there did not believe in the Scotch law.

Do you believe in it?—Yes.

Cross-examination continued: Dr. MacCormac told her it would be enough if she came to live with him. She never made any solemn declaration that she would take him as her husband, nor was there any declaration on his part. She alleged that the illegal operation was performed three days before the child was born. After he left her, she believed she was his wife. She did not want him, and therefore she did not claim him. She had been living in London under the protection of a gentleman. She had written to Dr. MacCormac congratulating him on his marriage with the petitioner, and in that letter she did not say a word about being, herself, his wife.

Dr. J. Mowatt, of Edinburgh, spoke to attending the previous witness when she had a stillborn child. He saw no sign of an operation.

Mrs. Majoribanks, at whose house the respondent and Maggie Kay stayed in Edinburgh, said that he introduced the young woman as his wife.

In cross-examination, she said that Maggie Kay was visited by two gentlemen.

After Mr. Marshall Hall, Q.C., had opened the case for the respondent, he called Mr. Campbell, a well-known Scotch advocate, who said that to constitute a marriage in Scotland there must be solemn deliberate consent to live together, in full consciousness on the part of the parties that they were entering into a contract.

The learned counsel quoted a verse from some lines written by Lord Neaves, entitled "The Tourists' Matrimonial Guide Through Scotland":

"I ought now to tell the unwary,
That into the noose they'll be let;
By giving a promise to marry,
And acting as if they were wed;
But if, when the pro ise you're plighting,
To keep it you think you'd be loath,
Just see that it is n't in writing,
And then it must come o your oath."

The respondent, in the course of his evidence, said he had never consented to marry Maggie Kay, nor had he ever introduced her to his friends as his wife. There was absolutely no truth in the allegation that he performed an illegal operation upon her. In none of her letters had she suggested that she was his legal wife.

The further hearing was adjourned.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1899.

There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery at the Club, to-day, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Regimental Dance.—The first monsoon Cinderalla will be held at the Club, on Saturday the 5th instant.

Non-member's tickets can only be obtained through Members.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries or Committee.

Mess kit or evening dress.

Further particlars can be seen on the Notice Board at the Club.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cabe, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Li-bon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cabe Bonny-Kanuerun interrupted.

Communication with Bolama and Bissao interrrpted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Medan Olehlep interrupted.

Telegrams for Kalaradia Olehlep and Sabang are ported from Padang or Singapore.

## NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

(*Continued.*)

NAPOLEON'S LOVE OF WORK.

In order to appreciate the life and character which Josephine led as Empress, it is necessary first to give a picture of what Napoleon himself was like in his home. There are various pictures of him in that character, which vary with the views of the writer; but on the whole, I am inclined to think that the description which has been pied up by Taine from various sources is the most accurate—g ves the most complete idea.

The first thing to be always remembered about Napoleon is his prodigious love of work; his intense seriousness as a man of action—always busy—never ready for anything but work, never really interested in anything but work.

Napoleon was never at home really, except when he in the camp, or at the Council chamber, or in his study; when he was elsewhere, he was out of his element. The truth is, his mind was always far away. "I am always at work," he said of himself. "I meditate a great deal. If I seem to the occasion, ready to face what comes, it is because I have thought the matter over for a long time before undertaking it. I work all the time, at dinner, in the theatre. I wake up at night in order to resume my work. I got up last night at two o'clock. I stretched myself on my couch before the fire to examine the army reports sent to me by the Minister for War; I found twenty mistakes in them, and made notes, which I have this morning sent to the Minister, who is now engaged with his clerks in rectifying them."

He was unsparing of others as well as of himself. When he was First Consul he sometimes presided at meetings from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock, with but fifteen minutes' interval to swallow a hasty lunch; and he seems no more fatigued at the end of the sitting than at the beginning. After a dinner almost as hasty, he sits down again. The exhausted Ministers fall asleep. Napoleon gives them a shake. "Come, come, citizens, let us destir ourselves; it is only two o'clock, and we must earn the money

## PURELY PERSONAL.

As a proof (writes a lady correspondent) that the rumours concerning the Queen's eyesight are grossly exaggerated, I may call attention to the fact her sight is still so good that, even when driving at a rapid pace, Her Majesty never fails to give special smile and bow of recognition to anyone who may have the honour of being personally known to her. The Queen's love of children is also proverbial, and any pretty, but wisely-dressed child she may see when out driving is sure of a very kindly smile and an occasional wave of the hand.

Few perhaps know that since the Queen slipped and fell some years ago, she has not been free from pain for long together, as sciatica and rheumatism got a firm hold on the injured nerves and muscles, and attempts to stand or walk cause the greatest discomfort, and at times much suffering. The Queen's patience and fortitude and attention to State duties when any change in the weather or undue fatigue has brought on unusually severe pain are constant topics of conversation at Court.

The Coburg succession difficulties were a source of much anxiety to the Queen. It is well recognised that Prince Arthur of Connaught is her favourite grandson, and is beloved at Court. During his parents' lengthened sojourn abroad he was left under Her Majesty's tutelage, and has practically ever since been more in touch with her than any of her grandchildren save Princess Henry's little ones. He is a frank, open-hearted, manly youth, inclined to take life easily, but on the steady lines of his father, to whom he is devoted. There was much tribulation both at Bagshot and at Windsor when it was feared that the popular young prince would have to be uprooted from his English home and relations, and live abroad as the probable heir of a small German state.

"I can give you a striking proof," writes the wife of an officer, "of the truth of the statement with regard to the perfect memory and the keen intelligence of the Queen. A friend of my husband was quite close to Her Majesty at the recent Aldershot Review, and heard every word she said while she was at the saluting point. Her remarks on what was taking place showed not only the keenest interest in what was going on, but also an intimate knowledge of a number of details that really seemed too technical for a woman to grasp. She is truly a wonderful woman."

The Queen is most scrupulous in the discharge of the little amenities which mean so much in one of her position, and her entourage are always expected to call her attention to any forgetfulness she may display. But she can give a quiet snub, as the following incident will prove: Some few years ago the Queen was driving through the Park. The day was a bright one and London was very full, and it seemed as though one and all had turned out to greet Her Majesty. As the carriage approached, a member of the aristocracy, who was personally known to the Queen, but who had foolishly got herself talked about came in sight. The lady in-waiting remarked: "A little to your left, ma'am, is ——" The Queen made no reply. Thinking the remark not heard, the lady repeated it, whereupon Her Majesty's clear voice said, in very decided and distinct tones: "I know it," and her parasol was lowered in the gaze of the offending lady who had been eagerly seeking recognition in the hope that it would reinstate her, and silence the wagging of tongues.

There is a good deal of talk about a letter—couched it is said, in very dignified language, but stiff enough all the same—which a well-known Duke has sent to the Prince, in connection with a coming visit to a southern and historic race meeting. The noble Duke and his family have been the hosts of Royalty for, perhaps, a century or two, and, for thirty years in succession, they have been the hosts of the present Heir to the Throne. This year, the Prince goes to a private house, and hence these tears. It is a moot point whether the Prince is bound by etiquette to choose the great peer as his host, or the untitled people, where he will be more at his ease, and meet brighter society, and, perhaps, have gayer evenings.

The apparition which has been disturbing the household of Mr. Archibald Milman, C.B., the Clerk-Assistant at the table of the House of Commons, is not the only one which has favoured Westminster with its nocturnal wanderings. A certain Captain Bell, who in the seventeenth century resided in the fast-disappearing King Street, was commissioned to make a translation from the German of a dialect copy of Luther's "Discourses," which had been interdicted. Soon afterwards, whilst in bed with his wife, he was one night confronted by the figure of a tall, long-bearded man who was clad in a robe of white. Taking hold of the Captain's ear, he uttered this solemn warning: "Sirrah, will not you take time to translate that book which is sent unto you out of Germany? I will provide for you both place and time to do it." Not long afterwards Captain Bell was arrested upon some trivial charge and thrown into prison, where his principal recreation during the ten weary years of his captivity consisted in translating the forbidden work concerning which his midnight visitor had made so accurate a prophecy!

Mr. and Mrs. Pinero gave a big and brilliant lunch party to their friends, on Sunday last, at Claridge's Hotel. It was a collection of many of the best wits of London—some thirty in number. As one looked along the enormous table, and the beautiful flowers, and heard the joyous notes of the Trigane Band, it was difficult to realise that this was on a London Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Pinero are quiet people who allow the drowning waves of the London season to pass them by; their tastes are too modest, their heads too sensible to allow themselves to be drawn into the maddening and destructive vortex; but when they do entertain, it is on a right royal scale, and with the delightful amiability and simplicity which is the characteristic of both.

Thin, dark, with large dark eyes, long thin face, high cheek bones, close-shaven, partially bald, as though he had been tonsured, and a Quixotic expression—such is Pinero; more like a young monk worn out by long vigils and ascetic practices than the daring painter of the worldly society of the end of the century. A quiet, low voice, a soft and almost shy manner, a general air of remoteness and meditative repose, confirm the impression of an ascetic—one from whom you would expect a book of exalted devotion rather than a "risque" play.

Frank Burnand, the editor of "Punch," gave a fine proof of the wonderful courage of the old dramatic hand the other night. On the very night his latest piece, "The Lady of Ostend," at Terry's, was produced, he calmly gave an "At Home," and entertaining his guests with that beaming smile of his, never seemed to give even a thought to the fortunes of his latest venture. His house in the Boltons, South Kensington, is extremely well suited for an entertainment in this tropical weather. It has a large garden, and there he erects a marquee, and the guests sip iced champagne and eat cold fowl in an atmosphere whose coolness is in welcome contrast to the temperature elsewhere. All literary and a great deal of social London was present to greet the editor—one of the most popular of men. The person that most struck me in all the brilliant gathering was Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell).

This wondrous lady does not look one day older than when I saw her for the first time nearly twenty years ago: if anything, she looks younger. Her exquisite and delicate complexion—with the bright fairness that nearly always accompanies auburn hair—would do credit to many a young girl; and, indeed, crowds of young girls, especially at this period of the year, have nothing like the same freshness of look. And yet Miss Braddon has worked almost every day of her life for close on forty years. She has just returned from a little scamper with her children on the Continent. When she is travelling she does consent to relax her exhaustless and brilliant pen; but otherwise, "nulla dies sine linea." Sir Wilfrid Lawson will be proud to hear that this perennial youth is largely attributed by Mrs. Maxwell to the fact that she never touches stimulants of any kind. Whence it comes that she can drink two cups of strong tea after midnight, and yet sleep the sleep of the just.

Lord Salisbury, whose intense interest in chemical research knows no lull, has, declares the "Medical Press and Circular," discovered and completed an important chemical process in his private laboratory at Hatfield. The results, according to this journal, will be made known to the world on his behalf at a forthcoming meeting of one of the learned societies. The scientific world has for long known that it had in the English Premier a devoted student to chemical science. Despite the arduous duties attached to his official post, he nevertheless, snatches every available opportunity of prosecuting his favourite study.

## RAILWAY RATES FOR COAL.

The East Coast Railway has issued a revised schedule of rates for the carrriage of coal, which compares favourably even with the reduced rates notified some months ago. With effect from to-morrow, 1st August, in local booking and from 1st September, in through booking, 3 1-4 pies per ton per mile will be charged on consignments of 250 tons and over, and 3 1-2 pies on consignments below 250 tons. Charges will, in all cases, be levied on the full carrying capacity of the wagon used, and in the event of transhipment the charges will, in all cases, be levied on the marked carrying capacity of the wagon originally consigned. No terminal will be charged on the East Coast Railway, but when loading or unloading is performed by that railway at the forwarding or destination station, or when transhipment is made at a junction station, an additional sum of 2 annas 3 pies per ton will be levied for each operation. When wagons have to be transhipped at the Godavery River, 8 annas per ton will be added for this service to the rates. Under the new schedule no rabate will be granted. A further notification states that the Madras Railway having intimated its inability to deal with goods, including coal, from the East Coast Railway at Royapuram for the present, senders must consign only to Salt Cotaurs till further arrangements are made. It is evident from the above that Mr. Lightfoot is determined to secure for his railway as much of the coal traffic as possible; and this he sees can best be done by simplifying and reducing the cost of freight. A good deal has lately been said about the rivalry between Singareni and Bengal coal in South Indian Markets. We have no concern with the considerations that have been urged on one side or the other for especially favourable treatment as regards freight, Harbour dues, etc; but any and every step that conduces to a reduction of cost to the consumer deserves to be welcomed, and the policy of the East Coast Railway is therefore much to be commended.—*Madras Mail.*

## ROMANTIC MARRIAGE STORY.

### MAY AND DECEMBER.

### PARLOURMAID AND BANK MANAGER.

### WHERE IS THE HUSBAND?

At Southwark Police-court, the other morning a young married woman complained to Mr. Slade that her elderly husband, a gentleman of means, had deserted her and left her penniless at Southend at the end of the first week of the honeymoon. She produced her marriage certificate, showing that on June 20th, at St. Olave's Registry Office, John St. John Hall, aged seventy-two, widower, formerly a bank manager, and son of a deceased general in the East India Company's service, was married to Lizzie Mary Ann Burns, aged twenty, of Purbrook-street, Bermondsey, daughter of a carman.

The applicant explained that she had been in Mr Hall's service as parlourmaid at Gloucester House Ballingbroke-grove, Wandsworth-common, and about six months after his wife's death Mr. Hall proposed to the parlourmaid, and said he would make a lady of her. She consented, and after being married on June 20th, as stated, he took her to the Cyprus Hotel, at Southend, and at his request her aunt accompanied them as a companion for her. All went well until, Sunday morning, June 25th, when her husband suggested that she and her aunt should take a steamer trip to Clacton-on-Sea. She objected to going on the water, and he then persuaded her to join an excursion by brake on land. When she and her aunt returned, they found that Mr. Hall had departed, leaving no message and no funds for his young wife, who had to pawn her rings to pay the expenses back to London. She returned to stay with her aunt in Bermondsey, and during the past two or three weeks they had been vainly endeavouring to trace the missing bridegroom. They were informed by the hotel proprietor at Southend that Mr. Hall wrote for his portmanteau on June 26th, and stated in his letter that he would never look upon his wife's face again. He had also removed a box from the Clapham-junction Hotel, where he stayed previous to the marriage, and had left no trace of his whereabouts. He had let his house to Dr. Carey and stored his furniture, and all his promises to the ex-parlourmaid that she should choose her own piano, and have as much jewellery as she liked, were unfulfilled. His two sons at Balham, both bank clerks, would have nothing to say as to the doings of their missing parent. One of them said he did not know where the old gentleman was, and didn't want to know, and the other "slammed the door in auntie's face."—The applicant was briefly questioned on her story by the Clerk of the Court (Mr. Coates), as follows:

Did he desert you in Southend?—Yes.

How long were you living with him?—Only from the Tuesday to the Sunday.

And on the Sunday he left you?—Yes.

Don't you know where he is?—No.

What induced you to marry this old man?—A lot of my people begged me to marry him. He said I was not very strong, and he would look after me.

The magistrate cannot do anything unless you can find the man's address. Then you can have a summons for desertion. You must try and find out where he is.

The applicant, a very good-looking little brunette, then left the Court with her friends.

## HIGH COURT.—August 3.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

Appeal on objections to Commissioner's Special Report.

975—Thakurdas D and Co—Dhun Cooverbai vs the Advocate-General and others—Shamrao and P.

991—C and V for pauper—Jamabai and others vs Bai Rehmanbai and others—Hiralal M and M.

996—Wadia and G—Lal Dhumbajee and others vs Natha Kirra and others—Payne G and S.

1006—Payne G and S—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hoosein Tari vs Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abdool Hassan and others—Edgelow G and W.

1008—Bicknell M and M—Hajee Miya Abdoola Hajee Miya Ahmedkhan Suwani and another vs Shaik Hoosein bin Goolam Mohidin Rogay—Craigie L and O.

1009—Mathabhai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonjee vs Ramdas Thakersey and another—Payne G and S.

1012—Ardeshir H and D—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Sooleman Hajee Soomar and another—Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

442-98—Wadia and G—Pershotum Sewjee vs Khatau Dedhar and others—Baisunker and K.

463-98—Payne G and S—Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy vs Esmailbhoy Peerbhoy and others—Thakurdas D C and H, and in person.

464-98—Hiralal M and M—Adhibai alias Ladkibai vs Champabai and others.

189-96—Mathubhai and J—Purbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow G and W and C M & M.

259-25—B V N Kirtikar—Wasudeo Ballajee vs Narayen Bhau and others—In person and K B M.

170-97—Payne G and S—Ardeshir Nowrojee Toothi vs Harrishanker Bashkerjee and others—King and Cama.

458-98—Payne G and S, and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mohomed Karim and others vs Aga Mohomed Esmail and others—Payne G and S, and Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

206-98—Ardeshir H and D—Datoobhoy Hassum and others vs Vally Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

458-97—Craigie L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J.

539-98—Payne G and S—Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel vs Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy Patel and others—Wadia A G.

585-98—Smetham B and N—Colin Gordon vs Jagoojee Hantra and another—Dikshit and D.

249-98—R A Baruchas—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thakersey Gella and others—Payne G and S.

602-98—Payne G and S—Edulji Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shewjee Sarang and other—Chitnis M and M.

741-98—Hirdal M and M—Hajanibai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Orajee and D, and K and S.

437-97—Craigie L and O—Vallubdas Moorldhar vs Chandoolal Icharam—Mathubai and J.

225-99—Nana and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hemraj—M Virjee.

267-99—Daphiary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdoolali—Tyabjee D and Co.

262-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Vithaldas Mawjee vs Ladkibai and others—Bhaishanker and K and P G and S.

415-91—Payne G and S—Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Bhaya and others vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy Framroz—J C Cama.

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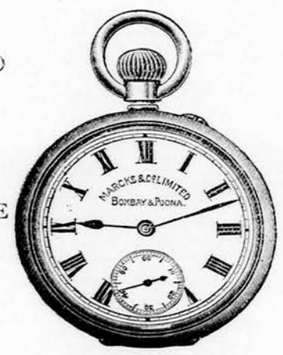


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